

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A BERESFORD TO THE RESCUE.

WHERE Dr. Trench has egregiously failed, it would be unreasonable to look to Dr. Beresford for success. Yet the flight of the Metropolitan was so near the ground, that one might have easily imagined it possible for the Primate to have risen above it. Of intellectual strength of wing, it is true, nothing but the very worst of causes could deprive the Archbishop of Dublin—but his Grace of Armagh has not exhibited a steadier spiritual faith than his most reverend brother. At the close of his triennial charge to the clergy, he does, indeed, strike the higher key. "If it be God's will," he said, "that we are to be deprived of every national and earthly stay, we shall, I trust, submit with humble and obedient spirits. Under the most adverse circumstances, we may serve God, possibly with a deeper and more entire devotion, and amid every danger, difficulty and distress, be found faithful to the cause of religion and truth." We entertain no doubt of it—but we must confess that the Church in general would be the more edified if this kind of upward look were less frequently used as a *dernier ressort*. It is admirable and touching in its way—the only detraction from its moral worth, consists in its being staved off until all other argument is concluded. One cannot but be struck with the strange difference there is between the language of a Paul and a Luther and that of a Trench and a Beresford, and with the extent to which State favouritism enervates the confidence of those who receive it. "If God be for us," exultingly asks the Apostle, "who can be against us?" "Wherefore, we may boldly say, the Lord is my helper, I shall not be moved." Why have we not something more of this sort from the members of our Anglican hierarchy? Why do English and Irish Archbishops and Bishops so slowly and reluctantly fall back upon the indestructible vitality of Divine truth, and the all-conquering energy of the Divine Spirit? It cannot be because they do not believe at all in such things, but because they believe more in lordships and political privileges, in property, in position, and in law. To these latter they have so accustomed themselves as to have lost their habit of dependence on the former.

The Lord Primate has put in his plea in defence of the Irish Church Establishment. Let us briefly examine it. If Ireland were not an integral portion of the United Kingdom, he

says, the objection that the Irish Church is the Church of a minority only might have some weight. But, in point of fact, Protestantism is professed by a majority of the British people, and hence the Roman Catholics of Ireland have no ground of complaint against the justice of the Establishment. We confess for ourselves that we lay no great stress upon the argument of comparative numbers. It may determine with irresistible force the political inexpediency of an institution, but not its injustice. The arrangement which is unjust in the case of a majority, is unjust also in the case of a minority. But the Archbishop, tacitly admitting the force of the consideration derived from numbers, claims that it tells in favour of the Establishment in Ireland. The majority is Protestant, and the Irish Church is Protestant—where, then, is its injustice? It is strange that the good prelate should be able to conceal from himself the dangerous nature of the weapon he has taken in hand. The majority of the people in the United Kingdom may be Protestant, but they are not Anglican,—and, if we comprehend the empire, they are not even Christian. Passing by this topic, however, which hardly merits discussion, and which, assuredly, ought to be no argument from the lips of a Christian prelate, we reach the logical position that disestablishment applied to Ireland is equivalent to a dissolution of the Union, and will in effect constitute Ireland a separate State. It is a position upon which the Constitutionalists, as they call themselves, are fond of relying, and it may be well, therefore, to look at it a little more closely.

What, then, we may ask, is there in Mr. Gladstone's policy which, when carried into legislative effect, will have even a tendency to disunite Ireland from Great Britain? In what sense will the sister isle become a separate State? She will remain, we suppose, in subjection to the Crown. She will send to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament the same proportion of members as now, with the single exception of spiritual peers. Her administrative organisation will undergo no necessary change. She will not pass under a new system of public law. The sole alteration she will be called upon to recognise is one which in point of ecclesiastical privilege will depose the wealthy, the educated, and the energetic minority of Protestant Episcopalians from the political and social ascendancy which they have so long claimed the right to enjoy. But in what sense will the Union be touched by the policy of putting all Churches upon a footing of religious equality? No doubt, the legal instrument of Union, so far at least as one of its articles is concerned, will be nullified. But when will politicians, and political Churchmen especially, learn to value the substance of the thing signified, above the verbal forms in which it is legislatively expressed? The Archbishop of Armagh ought to be aware that if there is now a United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, it does not exist, nor for the last twenty years has it existed, in virtue solely or mainly of the ecclesiastical stipulations of the Act of Union, for those stipulations were either set aside by the Irish Church Temporalities Act, introduced and carried by Lord Stanley, now Earl Derby, or they were so interpreted as to warrant Mr. Gladstone in regarding his proposals as consistent with the integrity of the deed of Union. Moreover, if by a mere formal departure from terms, the Liberal statesman can remove what may be

truly characterised as national disaffection to Imperial rule, who shall say that, so far, he has not rather cemented than dissolved the Union?

But Dr. Beresford relies upon another argument. Disestablishment is to be accompanied by disendowment, and here you shake the very foundations of property. Now, property is something that belongs of right to the persons who own it. But who are the owners in the present case? The clergy? So says the Archbishop, and, considering the goodly share of Irish Church property which the Beresford family have received, it is not surprising that he should confound it with private property. But it no more belongs to the clergy, than the old ships which are sold from time to time belong to the navy. The nation is the owner, and may deal with it as may seem best in its judgment. At the time of the Reformation, the Archbishop maintains, there was no transference of funds from one Church to another. "The great body of the clergy conformed exteriorly to the law." Just so—the law prescribed the uses of the property—the clergy obeyed. But the law is but the voice of the nation uttered through its constitutional organs. Three hundred years ago, the nation assigned certain uses to its ecclesiastical property, with a view to certain ends. Those ends have not been compassed, and now it would assign other uses to it which are not ecclesiastical. Why should it not?

But the Irish Church, we are told, cannot be upheld without State provision. "The effect of these measures will be that ultimately the means of existence possessed by the clergy would be totally taken away. Over large tracts of the country the churches would be closed, and in those parts the Protestant population, being the minority, thenceforth would become virtually proscribed. He feared, also, that a sense of insecurity would greatly impede any exertions of the members of the Church to create a sustentation fund for the clergy. Who would be found to subscribe to an endowment which might, when party interests required it, be swept away? Once the rights of property are invaded, no man can feel secure as to what may happen." Does the Archbishop, then, contend for the necessity of a public provision for a Protestant clergyman where his flock is so small that he cannot be maintained by private liberality? If so, why in Ireland only? Why not in France, in Italy, in South Germany, in parts of Belgium? There are towns in all these countries in which knots of English Protestants reside, who are neither absorbed by the Roman Catholic Church, nor furnished with religious means at the expense of their own Government. Why are Irish Protestants thus disadvantageously situated to be alone indulged? Thrown upon their own resources, may they not in Ireland, as in other parts of the world, contrive to supplement the deficiency they will have to sustain? If the Anglican hierarchy were less distrustful of the truths they minister, and more reliant on Christian character, they would not speak whimperingly after this fashion. They are doing but poor service to the people of their charge in thus breathing into them a spirit of despondency. We are positively ashamed at the low type of Christianity they are one and all exhibiting. It is one of the most mournful results of the system they are so anxious to preserve. Somehow or other, when difficulty is ahead, their discourse always savours of earthymindedness. The cause of the

Church is always complicated with the rights of property. There is no spiritual loftiness in their tone. Individually, they may be good men—but in their corporate capacity, and in relation to the Church of which they are the rulers, their faith is not in God, nor in God's revelation, but in clerical honours, privileges, immunities, emoluments. When these are in danger, the Church is in danger.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

MANY clergymen have given utterance during the past two or three months to sentiments which it is unusual to hear from clergymen, although it should not be unnatural. The Master whom they and we profess to serve, was characterised by meekness, gentleness, patience, and forbearance. He was full of long-suffering and of tender mercy, and He hated all iniquity. This, of course, is what we should expect the teachers of His religion to be, although perhaps some allowance might, under some circumstances, be made for those who are taught. We are glad to see that some clergymen realise, to a considerable extent, the expectations they lead us to form concerning men holding such an office as they hold. Not because Dr. Temple agrees with us on the Irish Church question, but because of all that we know of his life, we do not hesitate to put him amongst this number. If some other clergyman than Dr. Temple had said what he said at Clitheroe last Thursday, comparatively little importance, perhaps, might be attached to his words. But Dr. Temple wields, from the weight of his character, a moral power such as few men in any Church can wield. We have printed his speech as it is reported. It is mild in language, but it is the severest denunciation of the Irish Establishment that has of late years proceeded from the mouth of any man. Our readers will see what, at the same time, Dr. Temple says of the English Establishment. He is willing to give it up when the people say that it is not worth its expense and its disadvantages. At the same time he directs attention to the danger of rooting out old institutions. The last is an argument which can never stand, and has never stood a moment's examination. Sentiment weighs, and ought to weigh, lighter than a feather, when justice holds the scales, and wrong and misery are opposed to sentiment. However, it is most natural that some men should take a characteristically sentimental view of this and other questions, great though they may be.

Mr. Maconie—the bishop nominate of Bishop Colenso's diocese—gave an address at Acoorington last week to his parishioners, in explanation of the reasons which have induced him, at the instance of the Bishop of Capetown and others, to accept the proposed new bishopric. He gave a history of Natal from its discovery by the Portuguese in 1496—a history which had not much to do with the question at issue—and then said that he had thought it “a hoax” when the bishopric was first offered to him. Here, in reference to his own qualifications, he spoke with admirable taste and what we believe to have been unaffected Christian humility. But there were other things which he might have omitted. For instance, he said that Port Durban, in the diocese of Natal, was characterised by vice, and “where vice and immorality and infidelity prevailed, there was Dr. Colenso's stronghold,”—a vicious, unchristian, and dishonest observation, which any man might turn against any bishop in England if he so chose to do. On the whole, notwithstanding Mr. Maconie's apparent, and at present probably sincere, humility, we shall not be surprised to see him flaunting in ecclesiastical pride in as wild a way as the Bishop of Capetown himself. It is hard to hide humility under mitre—not to mention an apron.

What people will do when they are driven to straits is well known. They will do a great deal that, under other circumstances and at another time, they would blush to see reported. A time may therefore come when some Churchmen may blush to recollect the following, *apropos* of “Juvenile Politicians,” which we take from the *Ashton-under-Lyne News* :—

Memorials or petitions have been got up at most, if not at all, the Sunday-schools in connection with the Church of England in the neighbourhood, in which the boys and girls are made to inform her Most Gracious Majesty of the grief with which they regard the contemplated disestablishment of the Irish Church, and to entreat her to interpose her authority to avert this consummation. This pleasing evidence of the progress of public spirit cannot but be gratifying, especially when it is considered how important and weighty the political opinions of girls in their teens usually are. But will it not be a rude shock to their political ideas if they find, as they are certain to do, that the supreme governor of the Church has very little to say on the matter, and that as a constitutional monarch she will be guided by the

decisions of both Houses of Parliament, rather than by the prayers of the dear children in the Sunday-schools? Some of the scholars and teachers who have been brought up under Liberal influences have had rather a hard time until they could be brought to sign, but their adhesion having been made a point of honour, no trouble was spared to bring them in. So far as we know, “Political Disenters” have never brought their Sunday-schools under such management, but “State Churchmen” will show them a more excellent way by going in for politics altogether. Parishes could be named where the teaching for months past has been almost wholly political, and where the worst lessons of uncharitableness and injustice have been sanctioned by the authority of the clergy and their underlings. The best friends of the Church of England regret this degradation of her high calling.

Aye! But—in reference to the last sentence of this statement with its most appropriate comment—what is the “high calling” of the Church of England? Is it really inconsistent with such proceedings? Why, not two months ago it was not inconsistent with Church-rates!

It will be seen from our intelligence columns that an Evangelical clergyman is indignant that Dr. Knapp should have been prohibited by the Bishop of Clitheroe from preaching in his diocese until he had purged himself of the offence of preaching in a Free Church. The Evangelical writes of “Episcopal tyrants,” and so forth, but forgets, or appears to do so, that there have been Evangelical Bishops quite as bad as the Bishop of Clitheroe, and that after all the proceeding is quite legal. Mr. Clay, of Brighton, having come to this conclusion, has given up the idea of preaching. He is right, but yet we see no agitation, amongst Evangelicals for an alteration of the law.

The address of the Society of Friends on the Church in its relation to the State deals with characteristic faithfulness with the Irish Church question. There is admirable point in the following paragraph :—

Do any really imagine that in removing the existing legal “Establishment” the State would cease to be Christian? Can there be a greater fallacy? It is not the State that makes the Christian; it is rather the Christian that moulds the character of the State. So far as the people themselves are brought under the power of the Gospel, Christianity will rule supreme in the national councils, and influence the administration of the law. Were this truly the case with every professor of the Christian name in this land, how much cause would there be for hope that the churches of England, no longer severed by State interference, but united in a true sense of their high calling in Christ Jesus, might become faithful witnesses of His power and redeeming love to the world around them, and illustrate, more than they have ever yet done, the truth and blessedness of the promise, “All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children. In righteousness shalt thou be established.”

THE REV. DR. TEMPLE ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

An enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of Mr. C. S. Roundell, the Liberal candidate for Clitheroe, was held on Thursday evening, Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. The meeting was held in the Primrose Mill, and an audience of not less than 3,500 was gathered in the upper story. Amongst the gentlemen present were Mr. Roundell; Dr. Temple, Rugby School; M. Wilson, Esq., ex-M.P. for Clitheroe; A. Rutson, Esq., University College, Oxford; C. S. Parker, Esq., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; W. Fenton, Esq., U. J. Kay Shuttleworth, Esq., J. G. Potter, Esq., J. H. Ingham, Esq., Recorder of Clitheroe; Canon Robinson, Thomas Garnett, Esq., &c.

After a speech from the Chairman highly eulogistic of Mr. Roundell and the principles he advocated, the Rev. Dr. Temple rose amid loud and continued applause. He said: My friends, electors of Clitheroe, I cannot appear before you quite in the same capacity as Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, and others who may speak to you to-night, because I am, of course, not a professional politician. It is not my business particularly to address myself to meetings like this upon political questions, and I can only take my part in them when there is some particular reason which calls upon me—when I may fairly own that I am only discharging one of the duties of an Englishman from which I should not ask myself to be released because I was also a clergyman. (“Hear, hear,” and applause.) But on the present occasion I come on the invitation of Mr. Roundell, who told me some little time ago that I should really be of use to him and the Liberal cause if I could appear at a meeting in this borough, for the purpose of laying before you some of the reasons that strike me, and some other men in my position, in regard to the question which is at present occupying the attention of the people of this country, and which make me feel, not only as I have always felt, a real and devoted attachment to the Liberal cause, but much more so on this occasion, when I believe that a question has been raised of more than ordinary importance; when I believe that what is proposed to be done by the Liberals not only tends to the advancement of that cause, but to the advancement of true religion too.

(Cheers.) At this time you know that the great question which immediately presses upon the Liberal party is that of which Sir James Kay Shuttleworth has just been speaking, the disestablishment of the Irish Church—(“Hear, hear,” and applause)—and, of course, it is natural enough that arguments are constantly being addressed to those who maintain the duty of disestablishing it, and more especially to men like myself, who am a member of what is in reality a branch of the same Church, and not only a member, but a minister; and I am told, “How can you, a minister of the Church of England, advocate what is in reality an attack upon that Church, which you serve?” Now I, for my own part, feel so deeply the importance of doing justice to Ireland—I feel so convinced that this measure is absolutely necessary to do that justice—I feel so struck with the discredit which attaches to the Church of England, so long as it maintains in the sister country an Establishment which can only number an eighth of the population, I feel this so strongly that I am sometimes tempted to reply, “Even if the very next result were the disestablishment of the Church of England too—(cheers)—I could not be a party to the maintenance of an Establishment which requires that such injustice should be done”—(cheers)—and, indeed, if it be said that we are to look at the future consequences, and to imagine to ourselves that the inevitable result of disestablishing the Irish branch of the Church would be that the English branch would go with it, I must say this, that there is, it appears to me, only one claim which a Church, conscious of the dignity of its mission from God, could possibly make upon any nation whatever to maintain it as an Established Church, which is, that it is really doing the work which an Established Church ought to do. (Applause.) If it be true that the benefits which the Established Church is conferring on this nation, if it be true that the services which the clergy perform, if it be true that the maintenance of the religious worship in all our churches, if it be true that all this be well purchased at the cost which is paid for it, then let the Establishment still be maintained to render those services as long as it is able to render them—(Hear, hear)—but if it be said that the Church is no longer worth the cost, if the nation can fairly say to us, “It is no longer true that you are really conferring such benefits upon the nation as can fairly be set against the cost that you are to us, and the various difficulties that must of course surround every Establishment whatever”—whenever the day shall come that the nation shall say, “you cost us more than you are worth”—I hold that it is the only dignified position for the Church to take to say, “Then by all means let the Establishment cease, and let us do our duty.” (Cheers.) I believe, and I should not be a minister of the Church of England else, and you will forgive me if there are any here who differ totally in opinion from me, but I do believe that this Church of England renders great services to the nation, that it is a most valuable institution, that it is really doing most excellent work; but still I hold that it must be tried by its work, and I will accept no other title. (“Hear, hear,” and applause.) But, of course, it will be said, if you are to try all political institutions by this one test, if you will always say that you will try everything by the one standard of whether it is doing the work it ought to do, are you to give no weight at all to ancient institutions, to the fact that something has stood for many centuries, to the long, long years during which an Establishment like this has twined its roots among the people, has fastened on their imaginations, has become a part of their ordinary life? Are you to think nothing of the mischief which is done when you suddenly and with a terrible wrench tear out that which has been so long in existence, and which has so fastened itself on people's minds? are you to think nothing of a thing that is old, simply because it is old? is there no value to be attached to past history? are you to forget all that has been done in past years? and are we to begin everything afresh from this day? and shall we now start fair, as it were, and know nothing of our past history at all? Far otherwise, far otherwise—(Hear, hear)—and you know well that the men who study history are not the men who are found so unwilling to join in those improvements with which the Liberal cause is bound up. You know full well that the men who study history are men like Professor Goldwin Smith—(cheers)—whose voice has been heard in Lancashire before, and who never advocated anything but what is true and noble, and what is liberal and advantageous. (Renewed cheers.) The fact is that it is those who have studied history most carefully, it is those who value the past most highly, it is those who have the greatest desire to copy the wisdom and the courage of our ancestors, who are now fighting the battle in the Liberal cause, and are endeavouring to do in this day what those great heroes of old did in their day. They in past years won our liberties by shedding their blood, some on the field of battle and some on the scaffold; and we in these days are not called to that, but we are called, if we will follow in their steps, to inherit their spirit and to do battle with all our might against everything that is unjust, that is oppressive, that is inconsistent with the true interests of the nation as a whole. (Cheers.) Can it be said that we care nothing for the past? What has been the hesitation of the Liberal party for the last thirty years on this very question? I am a reader of history, and I hardly know any writer on the Liberal side during the last forty years who has not spoken of the Irish Church as an opprobrium to England. I hardly know any pamphleteer, who has ever spoken of it at all, who has not remarked what a blot and a disgrace it is that this Establishment should be maintained in Ireland. What has held back the Liberal party for years from taking action on this subject? It is because they

have the deepest reverence for the past; it is because they respect what is old; it is because they are delicate in touching what has been so long established. (Applause.) We have waited till patience is exhausted; nay, have we not waited till we have betrayed our own leader into a false charge of untruths? He himself, as we know from his public speeches, had come to the conclusion that it was distinctly unjust to maintain the Irish Church, and yet he was compelled to say, by the aspect of politics some three or four years ago, that he did not see any chance of this question coming really before the public within any practical limit of time. He said so, and he said so with truth. (Hear, hear.) No one who looked at the subject then could hardly help saying so? Why is it that we have waited so long? It is because we have been so unwilling to touch that which has been so bound up with our past history. We have waited long enough; it is time now to do that act of justice which has been so long in our minds, and which we really ought to be ashamed not to have done before. (Cheers.) But it is sometimes said, and of course this is an argument that will really touch a great many people, because it is a very serious one indeed if it were sound, that this is giving an advantage to the Roman Catholics, and there are many who say, "No, I will have nothing which will in the slightest degree give an encouragement to Popery." I, for my own part, am most deeply convinced that if there is one thing which helps to maintain Roman Catholicism in Ireland more than another, it is the presence of the Irish Protestant Established Church. I once heard a deeply attached member of the Church of England sum up the arguments about the Irish Church in a single sentence, by saying, and it was at the door of a church in Ireland that the remark was made, "I feel ashamed of belonging to this church," and I never wish to feel ashamed of my church again. (Applause.) It is so, and I could not help sympathising with the words as I heard them, for I did feel ashamed that I should be a member and a minister of the Church to which this gross anomaly was attached and by which this gross injustice was perpetrated. I attended the service of the church, which was, of course, the right and natural thing for me to do; but I saw inside the church, when I was in Ireland, a sight that I never wish to see again. There was not a single poor person in the church; there were, all as respectable as possible, but I could not help feeling that this was not the kind of respectability that really belongs to Christianity. (Hear, hear, and applause.) A Church which is maintained with all the endowments of the country for the benefit of one-eighth of the population, and hardly that, and that, too, not the poorest, who are least able to support their own Church, but the wealthiest and the richest classes; a Church which numbers not those whom every Church would desire to gather within its fold, the poor in this world, the untrained, the uneducated, those who never have a chance of rising to a high place; but the rich and the well-to-do, and the well-clothed, and all the highly respectable and decorous, I could not feel that this was the character that ought to attach to a branch of the Church of Christ—(cheers)—and if I were there myself, and if I had to do my duty in such a congregation and amongst such a people, I should feel that there was one obstacle which nothing on earth could get over, that was that the poor amongst whom I ought to be preaching would feel that it was a point of honour not to listen to me when I came in that capacity. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Of course there is no doubt that any man would feel it. (Hear, hear.) Put it to yourselves, if the cases were reversed, if Ireland were the larger country of the two, and if she consequently had maintained her Roman Catholic religion and her Roman Catholic Church in this country, and had compelled us by force to accept a Roman Catholic Establishment here, for the benefit only of the Roman Catholics amongst us, whilst the great bulk of the nation was excluded, do you think we should not feel that it was quite impossible for us to listen to the arguments of men who came to us from such a position as that? (Cheers.) I believe myself that the Irish Protestant Church, when disestablished, will address itself to the people with far more effect—(Hear, hear)—with ten thousandfold more power, than ever it has had before—(Hear, hear)—because I believe it will then be standing on the only footing on which it is possible for a church to stand, namely, on the footing of justice—(cheers)—then it will be doing as it would be done by, and till it begins with justice, I cannot conceive that it will succeed. (Loud and continued applause.) But this is not all: you will observe that the State Church professes to be Protestant. Protestantism, what is the very principle of Protestantism? Is not the very principle of it, that every man's conscience should be supreme over his own opinions? Is it not the principle of Protestantism that you are to appeal to a man's fair judgment? Is it not the principle of Protestantism that you are to put the truth into the scales, against the error which you denounce, and to show to the unbiassed mind that the truth is the weightier of the two, and that the other is worthless? And can you—is it possible for you—to appeal on Protestant principles, to any body of men, when you weight the scales in this unfair way? ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Can you possibly go before them and say, "I will take all your endowments, and that is my great argument to make you Protestants like myself?" (Cheers.) Does such an argument as that appeal to a man's conscience, does that appeal to his unbiassed judgment, or can it be maintained for a moment that you are really asking a man to judge for himself, when on the very best showing in the world you are trying to show him that the Protestant is the most advantageous worldly position? (Cheers.) I have said what strikes me most on this question,

and I have spoken as forcibly as I can, because I feel most deeply on this subject. (Hear.) I will not allow any one to say it is because I am not a Protestant—because I am a Protestant to the core; I will not allow any one to say it is because I am not a truly attached member of the Church of England—for I deeply honour that Church to which I belong; but I believe that far more effectual is the spiritual power which will be gained by setting our branch of the Church in Ireland free from every taint of injustice than any secular power that it now possesses in virtue of its endowments. (Cheers.) Now, I will not go on to say anything of what is of course a very important argument, namely, that to disestablish the Irish Church is to confiscate the endowments, that it is to confiscate property, that it is an act of spoliation, that it is, in fact, a regular attack upon all the rights by which men hold everything which they possess. I will say nothing upon that subject, because Sir James Kay Shuttleworth has said, I think, enough upon it, so that I need not say anything more in regard to it. There is one other point to which I wish to refer, and it is this. I have heard it said, and I have heard it said often, and I believe, moreover, that there is some truth in it, that the Irish people do not as a general rule very strongly feel this insult of which we speak—that certain classes amongst them do feel it; but that the great body of the people do not. Now I confess that, so far as I have seen of the Irish people, and Ireland when I was there, the impression that was made upon my mind was that they had been for so many generations ill-treated by England, that the penal laws, with all their barbarous consequences, had so stung their souls, that they had ceased to make any distinction between this act of injustice and the other acts of injustice, and they were most unhappily apathetic about this and every other oppression which they may suffer, with the exception of that which touched their livelihood, the question of the land. As far as I could judge, I cannot say that the people feel it with anything like the same keenness that they do some other things that they feel to be grievances. But I am sure of two things, and the first is that you make an enormous difference in the disposition of people towards you the moment they see you are really setting to work to do an act of justice to them, even if it is not the act of justice about which they care at the time. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I am quite sure, also, that it would be the beginning of creating in Ireland a belief that there was at least some hope of obtaining true consideration from the Parliament of England. I am quite sure that it would be making, if not an important, yet a deep and permanent impression upon the minds of that imprudent people, and you may be sure in dealing with Irishmen that if you can but touch their hearts at all you almost win them at once, for their affections are strong and their impulses quick. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) But even if this were not the case, still I am so certain that in human affairs there is nothing on earth so fertile of excellent consequences, so absolutely sure to result in good, so above all other things to be valued for its own sake, as justice, that I say, even if it would not conciliate Ireland, which I believe it would do a great deal to conciliate, I say still, for our own sakes, if not for theirs, do a great act of justice and remove the blot from your name. (Cheers.) Why, if you go anywhere in Europe, go to any other country but this, and hear how foreigners will talk on this subject. They say, "Yes, liberty certainly, freedom of speech certainly, and many other excellent things certainly; but what have you to say about Ireland?" They do say, for I have heard them, "Is not Ireland as great a blot upon you as Poland is upon Russia, which you so denounce?" (Cheers.) It may be, and it is, a great injustice to say that; it is a great exaggeration, but you may learn from the exaggerations of your enemies what is the true state of the case. (Hear, hear.) Take away from them the power of saying such things of you, take away from every nation on earth the power to say that you are unwilling to do what at the bottom of your hearts you know to be right. (Great cheering.)

Mr. U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. C. S. Parker, and Mr. A. Rutson then spoke, after which Mr. Wilson proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Temple, which was seconded by Mr. J. H. INGHAM, and carried in a most enthusiastic manner, the audience rising to cheer. Dr. TEMPLE briefly responded; and a vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. ROUNDALL, seconded by Mr. FENTON, the proceedings were brought to a close with cheers for the Queen, Mr. Roundall, and the Liberal cause.

THE PRIMATE OF IRELAND ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

In his triennial visitation charge, the Lord Primate of Ireland contends that so long as Great Britain and Ireland are under one Sovereign, one law, and one Parliament, and so long as the National Church remains the Church of the majority, so long will it be impossible to prove that the Irish members of that Church belong to a minority. If they be so treated, "the Union is, in fact, dissolved, and Ireland constituted a separate State." The Roman Catholic Church claims (his Grace adds) supremacy for a foreign potentate, and never has submitted, and never will submit, to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Crown. To constitute government in Ireland on a new foundation, ignoring religion, will be a revolution subversive of all the principles heretofore considered essential to good government. The yearly revenue of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland have been stated at 700,000*l.* and this was a sum so large that they could scarcely be expected to exchange it for the purpose of becoming dependent on a Pro-

testant Government. "The Church property of the kingdom belongs (continued his Grace) neither to the Pope nor to Caesar—neither to the Church of Rome nor to the State of England. It is property devoted to God, consecrated for the maintenance of the ministers of the national religion. When that religion was purified at the Reformation, the clergy, by adopting a creed more consonant to the Scriptures, did not lose their rights as ministers and members of that National Church. The State, in relation to that property, is a trustee for the National Church." His Grace again said:—"Once the rights of property are invaded no man can feel secure as to what may happen. We cannot expect the Roman Catholics to bear their triumphs meekly; nor is it to be expected that Protestants will endure what they consider a wrong without at least angry feelings." The disestablishment of the Church, the Primate thinks, will array the whole population in two hostile camps, create new causes of contention, and blight the prospects of national union. If their opponents should prove successful, they (the Protestant Churchmen) must adhere to the Royal supremacy, and to a permanent and lasting union between the two branches of the Church in England and Ireland. In that union lay the duty and the safety of the Irish clergy. The Legislature might deprive them of their civil rights, and take from them the protection and benefits of those statutory laws on which, in a great measure, the temporal organisation of the Church depends, but it could not sever them from the National Church, or change them into a sect. But they could not be without a strong hope that the Reformation, upheld in England, would not be abjured in Ireland. They had a right to demand that they should be permitted to retain religious equality with their British fellow-subjects.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Society of Friends have issued an address on "The Church in its relation to the State." The whole question of establishments is considered from a Scriptural point of view; but the concluding remarks, which we subjoin, have exclusive reference to the Irish Establishment:—

Whatever weight may attach to the foregoing observations as they affect the Church Establishment in England, they must surely apply with greatly augmented force to that portion of the Establishment which exists in Ireland. It is there, confessedly, in a small minority, not national in any sense in which the word can be appropriate to a free or a Christian nation. If we look at results—one of the professed objects of maintaining the Protestant Church in Ireland has been the conversion of the Roman Catholics. But so far from this having been accomplished, it now appears that the proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants is greater at the present time than it was a century ago. Is it, then, for the purpose of preserving a Protestant ascendancy that the Irish Church system is to be maintained? What is Protestant ascendancy? We have here at once an illustration of the danger and difficulty resulting from the union of the State with the Church. The State may lawfully exercise authority to maintain its own ascendancy and to enforce civil obedience. But what is the ascendancy of a Christian Church? Is it the ascendancy of earthly dignity and power, or is it not rather that of faith and holiness, of zeal and love? Of old the Church overcame not by carnal but by spiritual weapons, and by the same weapons must it overcome now. It is by these weapons that Protestantism—that is to say, Scriptural truth, for we plead for no other—must maintain its ascendancy. And by these we are persuaded it will be far more effectually protected, and commended to the minds and consciences of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, than by all the weapons which the armory of the State can furnish.

We feel the gravity of the present crisis. We would urge nothing in the spirit of contention, or from the love of change. We know well how much of wisdom is needed in every attempt to correct old institutions; and, especially in all that relates to Christianity, how necessary it is that the ground shall be cleared in the hearts of men before either the foundation or the superstructure can be safely laid. Hence the necessity for patience, forbearance, and mutual charity, no less than for earnestness and zeal. As each is willing to be taught, all may find that they have much both to unlearn and to learn. Yet, let us not be deterred from facing the emergency by the magnitude of the issue, or the extent or importance of the consequences involved. We would especially call upon our fellow Christians to have more faith in their risen and exalted Lord. "He loved His Church, and gave Himself for it"; and still lives to mediate and reign, that He may present it to Himself a glorious Church. Let us not doubt His continued love and power, or think any other means now necessary for the support of His truth, or for the preservation of His Church in spiritual life and vigour, than those which are warranted by the great charter of His love in the New Testament; and which, from age to age, have given so many evidences of their Divine efficacy in overcoming the world.

But the great question that underlies every other in relation to the present subject, and compared with which every other must shrink into insignificance, is that which appeals to every heart, and in which all are alike interested. Are the Christian people of this land in right earnest to accept the responsibilities and to take their legitimate share in the duties and privileges of the children of God? Are all to be priests, putting on the garment of salvation and the robe of righteousness, enjoying and exemplifying, in a holy life and conversation, the blessedness of the citizenship of heaven? The welfare of millions, for time and for eternity, is involved in the practical response to be given to this momentous question. The affirmative answer of the nation's heart and life would be the establishment of the Church indeed. How much, alas! on the other hand, is there in the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established, with its system of worldly compromise and assumption, and in its exclusively clerical government, framed after the models of an age steeped in Byzantine despotism, which not only does not favour,

but is a positive obstruction, to the full realisation of the New Testament idea of the kingdom of God. Do any really imagine that in removing the existing legal "Establishment" the State would cease to be Christian? Can there be a greater fallacy? It is not the State that makes the Christian; it is rather the Christian that moulds the character of the State. So far as the people themselves are brought under the power of the Gospel, Christianity will rule supreme in the national councils, and influence the administration of the law. Were this truly the case with every professor of the Christian name in this land, how much cause would there be for hope that the churches of England, no longer severed by State interference, but united in a true sense of their high calling in Christ Jesus, might become faithful witnesses of His power and redeeming love to the world around them, and illustrate, more than they have ever yet done, the truth and blessedness of the promise, "All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children. In righteousness shalt thou be established."

THE FREEDOM OF STATE-CHURCH CLERGYMEN.

In our last number we stated that the Rev. John Knapp, the popular Evangelical clergyman of Portsmouth, had been "inhibited" by the Bishop of Winchester from preaching in his diocese until he has "purged himself from the offence" of preaching in an unlicensed building—viz., Dr. Winslow's Free Church at Brighton. Mr. Knapp is in the diocese of Winchester. On this subject "An Evangelical Clergyman," writing to the *Daily News*, says:—

Is the Bishop of Winchester prepared to inhibit and punish a clergyman for conducting the services of the Church of England at a theatre, a music-hall, or in the open-air? If not, is Dr. Winslow's church less sacred than a theatre? Has the bishop inhibited Ritualists for breaking the law of the Church, and playing their Popish antics at Brighton? Why, then, should he interfere with an Evangelical clergyman?

We have upon the episcopal bench a few aged prelates who are doing more towards the disestablishment of both the English and the Irish Churches than all that the enemies of the Church can do. Winchester is not the only see afflicted with one of these men. Canterbury stands first. Let your readers go to Croydon and see how this prelate has been fulfilling his episcopal duties by turning out of the pale of the Church one of the first congregations in his diocese. These men think of nothing so much as their authority. Accept your commission from them, get their licence, and you may tamper with the Prayer-book as you will. But woe betide you if you dare act without their episcopal authority. You may pack up your traps and begin the journey to Hong Kong, or farther! To my mind, the conduct and spirit of these episcopal tyrants form the greatest proof that God's time for ridding our land of the unrighteous Establishment has come. "Stay yourselves, and wonder; cry ye out, and cry; they are drunken, but not with wine; they stagger, but not with strong drink; for the Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes; the prophets, and your rulers, the seers hath he covered."

One clergyman, the Rev. E. Clay, of Brighton, who had engaged to deliver a Sunday evening address in the Pavilion of that town, feels himself obliged to decline the engagement in consequence of the course taken by the Bishop of Winchester. He says:—

I do not now pause to inquire what course may be hereafter advisable to ascertain the correctness of this opinion, and, if correct, to seek for its alteration. I am satisfied, under present circumstances, I ought not to appear as a wilful breaker of a declared law, and so set an example of lawlessness to others; for, assuredly, my motives would be misunderstood. It would seem as if I were placing myself in defiance to lawful authority. Resistance to a declared ascertained-law can never be justified unless it contravenes the higher law of God. If we do not approve the law (and assuredly I do not in this case), then let us promptly adopt a constitutional mode of getting it altered. With these views, my dear sir, even at the eleventh hour, I must ask your committee to release me from my promise, and put a substitute in my place. It is right I should state that I have not received any "caution," though I thankfully acknowledge kind and friendly counsel from dear friends—Conformists and Nonconformists. I heartily wish "God speed" to my brethren who are privileged to enjoy what I am constrained, under present circumstances, to deny myself the happiness of sharing.

CONGREGATIONALISTS AND THEIR MINISTERS.

The recent discussions that have taken place relative to Dissenting ministers and their incomes have afforded the organs of other religious bodies opportunities of offering their advice and "pointing the moral."

The *Weekly Review*, the organ of the English Presbyterians, writes under the heading of "Congregationalism on its Trial," and says:—"It would appear that there are a large proportion of miserably supported Congregational and Baptist churches scattered all over the country, in which the minister has only the most paltry subsistence, and in which he is tyrannised over in a manner which would drive a man of spirit and education to the breaking of stones in preference, if he could get nothing better to do. The grinding oppression of small narrow-minded, self-sufficient men, is the most intolerable of all tyrannies, and no man who is subjected to it can with freedom and power preach the vital doctrines and practice of Christianity. He is apt to become unconsciously, at least, a hypocrite, if not consciously a paltry flatterer and schemer. This state of a large number of country and village congregations brings out the weakness of the Congregational system. Mr. Spurgeon, among the many benefits that he has conferred on his own denomination, has been striving to prepare it for the adoption of a modified Presbyterianism. There is, we believe,

whatever Congregationalists may allege, no other means of remedying their acknowledged weaknesses. The position of the ministry cannot be protected, unless there be a court of appeal to which cases of dispute can be carried. As long as that position is unprotected, there must be much tyranny, and while such tyranny lasts, men of scholarly attainments, who do not at once get into good positions, will be discouraged, and young men who have attained eminence at the London University, or other institutions, will be driven off. Colleges also may be improved, as they have been, to a very great extent; but there can be no general guarantee of education or attainment so long as congregations, acting quite independently, may call any one they please to be their pastors. The large and flourishing congregations, also, cannot be expected, in any systematic manner, to aid the small and feeble ones, as long as there is no actual union or control. We believe that the Free Church of Scotland has in her Sustentation Fund pointed out to all Churches the true and only method of maintaining an efficient ministry in all parts of the country apart from State endowment. Such a scheme can, however, only be worked by Churches which have courts of control, and which possess a real bond of union as to doctrine and discipline. The Congregationalists and Baptists have made important advances in the last few years in the increased respect paid to the deliberations of their Unions, but something more is wanted than mere brotherly expressions of good feeling, and this something is, we believe, to be found in Presbyterianism."

The *Methodist Recorder* has an article in which it points out the fact that there are at this moment between one and two hundred Congregational churches without pastors, while there are upwards of two hundred pastors without churches. It thinks this might be remedied by taking a leaf out of the Methodist book. No Dissenting minister in this country has, like Dr. Hall, Dr. Tyng, Mr. Beecher, and other celebrities of the United States, from three to eight thousand a year. It is stated that there are a good many metropolitan ministers whose incomes range from 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* per annum, and that for an Independent or Baptist who is so fortunate as to get hold of a suburban congregation, 600*l.* is considered a moderate stipend. Even this is a large income in proportion to what the brethren receive who remain pastors in the smaller towns or villages, where 50*l.* a year is considered an adequate remuneration. In none of the Dissenting bodies is there any approach to the equality in point of income which prevails in the Wesleyan. We are not now saying whether this is an advantage or otherwise, but merely call attention to the contrast. There are no high salaries in Methodism. The President of the Conference, though he is also superintendent of a Manchester circuit, and chairman of the largest district in England, does not receive sixpence more than his colleague in the circuit, who discharges the ordinary functions of a circuit minister. The Secretary of the Conference, and all the other officers, receive nothing but a vote of thanks in return for their services. Some circuits, it is true, provide better houses and give a more liberal stipend than others. But the highest stipend given anywhere in English Methodism would be considered quite a third-rate affair by the leading pastors of any other religious body.

A RITUALIST HARVEST FESTIVAL.

(From the *Times*.)

The Church of Rome must look to itself. A section of our Protestant Church is competing with it, and threatens to outdo it, on its own ground. As it is, its rites in many places are performed in a very slovenly way, and as mere matters of routine. The officiating priests may or may not believe in the thing symbolised, but they often appear to strangers at any rate, not to believe in the significance of the symbols. If it do not take care, it will soon have no attraction to offer to its imitators in the English Church. To the latter these things still keep the gloss of novelty, and they are continually stimulating their followers' senses with fresh selections from the prettiest old-world ceremonies, and representing them with costly dresses and scenery and new effects. There has been lately a grand Ritualistic revival, by way of harvest festival, at Haydock, which we defy Rhineland to surpass. Our readers may learn from the enthusiastic account which we publish elsewhere by what a rainbow-hued procession the unaccustomed Lancashire fields were perambulated last Saturday week; how there were banners, and priests, and crucifers, men in black cassocks, and boys in violet cassocks, boys who bore offerings of fruit, flowers, and divers creature comforts, and boys who sang; how there were still more and ever more boys in violet cassocks and men in black cassocks, still more priests, more crucifers. It seems ungrateful to criticise where so much trouble was taken, and for so apparently very small and obscure an end. Still, some of the accompaniments are a little perplexing to the uninitiated, and the use of others appears of doubtful expediency. We assume, for instance, the congruity of the "pig's head decked out"; but has the fruitful soil of Haydock produced cocoa-nuts this summer? If so, such strange fertility may excuse unusual demonstrations of joy. Again, there is a too sensible incompleteness in the pleasure of contemplating near at hand, during a lengthened service in August, such new ecclesiastical devices as pyramids of fruit. The spectacle of "ornamental baskets of plums and pears" must have been tryingly symbolical to the hungry-eyed school-children, even if the presence of tomatoes did not suggest to their

uneducated palates more solid dainties; and in the suitableness of last Sunday week the neighbourhood of peaches and grapes might be disturbing to the meditations even of the devoutest of hot and dusty adult Ritualists. The chronicler of the festival himself finds some flaw in the proceedings—specks in the sun. He cannot understand—and we regret to be incapable of enlightening him—why the cope was not used, if not at "evensong," at least "at the Magnificat, and specially at the solemn Te Deum." It appears, moreover, from his report, that the flow of the preacher's eloquence did not prove as full and perfect as the framework of fruit and flowers in which he was set. But this we think but a small matter. The picture of an English Protestant vicar laying about him in the pulpit "in a most spirited manner" with a cross was complete enough without the accessory of a sermon. Indeed, vocal eloquence, however great, untuned, must have appeared inopportune and even impertinent beside the mute eloquence of so many Bohemian lace collars, fur tippets, birettas, "new" white silk chasubles, cottas, and maniples, cornucopias, choice hothouse flowers, and vegetable marrows. It was these things which it must have been the main object of the proceedings to offer to the contemplation of the congregation; and so far they are stated to have been successful. The decorations were, we are assured, "most chaste"; and we may hope their effect on the spectators was in all respects satisfying, and as edifying as the ecclesiastical upholsterers who got up the pageant may be presumed in courtesy to have intended it to be. To us, too, at a distance, the narrative reads charmingly: nothing but fruits and flowers and singing, emblazoned flags and flowing silken vestments—a happy medley of the Opera and Covent-garden-market. But we must confess that we find it a good deal pleasanter and easier to let the imagination picture the scene than to try to analyse our sentiments as to what it can all mean. We are left with the impression of something between a pagan procession from "The Faithful Shepherdess," a Flower Show, and a banquet of the Fruiters' Guild. On coming to the end of the narrative there is an uneasy consciousness of a want somewhere. But it is hard to ascertain whether it be that we expected that the affair was to wind up with a presentation of prizes to a detachment of successful gardeners, or to ladies for the best arrangements of bouquets and fruits, or that the rite was to be consummated by the scattering of the flowers, the smearing of the butter, and the breaking of the eggs, over the altar, and the chanting of an ode to the "Great God Pan," instead of only the singing of the two hundred and twenty-third of "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

We doubt if Ritualists themselves have any clear perception what they themselves mean by displays like this at Haydock. We dare say that they have a vague notion that to indulge in them is progress. They imagine it a sign of life in the Church of England that a party in it is no longer contented with prayers and preaching, but has ventured suddenly to put forth processions, with crucifers, and "fathers" and "priors," figures of patron saints, banners of the Blessed Sacrament, banners of St. Cuthbert and St. James, banners of the Holy Spirit, titles and initials which suggest inscriptions of Odd Fellows' lodges over public-house doors, vestments with names not to be spelt by the aid of any English dictionary, and rites for which the *Directorium Anglicanum* is the authority. The Church of England is not dead, but to cite such parasitic growths as signs that it is not is like adducing a fungus on a felled trunk in proof that the tree is alive. The school of High Churchmen which Dr. Newman once led both said and did many foolish things in its struggle to fit the Church of England to a theory deduced from the circumstances of a different Church; but, at all events, the essence of their existence as a party did not consist in acting puerilities like these pastimes of their successors. Audacious exhibitions like this Lancashire freak suggest grave questionings whether means might not be devised of restraining excesses which bring ridicule not only on the performers, which would be a thing of small consequence, but on all belonging to them; not only on the High Church party, but on the whole English Church; not only on the Church, but on religion itself. Unluckily, although heresy is provided for in ecclesiastical law, folly is not. It is vain to appeal to the congregations in a State Church against the vagaries of their ministers, whom their character as State functionaries shields from such democratic interference. Bishops have financial reasons, if no others, for shrinking from attempting to exert a sort of jurisdiction in lunacy over clergymen who find detestation of non-Episcopalian Churches compatible with a sullen resistance to Episcopal orders, unless countermanded by lay authority. It is, perhaps, yet more vain in the party itself to trust to the authority of any master minds to control the animal spirits of its less experienced and less temperate members; for there seem to be no master minds and no weight of authority any longer recognised among these modern High Churchmen, except in the same sense in which they accept the authority of their bishops. Nevertheless, the hopelessness of attempts to make Ritualists listen to reason does not absolve extant High Churchmen of the elder generation from trying to do so. The latter cannot relieve themselves of responsibility for their juniors' quaint caprices and lawlessness, traceable, in regular succession, to their own more logical caprices and lawlessness. They have, it is true, not been in the habit of pointing their patristic quotations by brandishing crosses from the University pulpit, and they might be ashamed of preaching from out of bowers of geraniums and calceolarias. But their efforts in the propagation of their favourite dogmas have in fact been chiefly fruitful in winning

adherents, whatever they may have intended or wished, for this new denomination. They themselves have taken their followers just one, or two, or three stages. But, whether they carry them a short or a long distance, it is all on the road to Ritualism; and, while they may not openly encourage that, they have shown themselves very chary of condemning it boldly. Read by the exceedingly bright light of the Haydock harvest festival, the cold reception by the Wesleyan Methodists of Dr. Pusey's invitation to co-operate with him in resisting a measure for opening University endowments to themselves become less strange than ever.

These novelties are, it seems, too much even for the Ritualist organ, the *Church Times*, which says:—

At St. James's-in-Haydock we learn that among the offerings placed on the altar were eggs, pat of butter, and, most astounding of all, a pig's head. We shall not waste time in remonstrating with those who permitted this. To do so would be like arguing with a postmaster against commonplaceness. If they possessed the faintest sense of propriety they would never have done it; and if they don't, nothing we could say would be of any avail. But in most places there are people of sense that have some say in the matter, and we implore them to prevent a repetition of such a scandal.

FATHER IGNATIUS AT BRIGHTON.

"A Clergyman" writes to the *Daily Telegraph*:—"I hope you will allow me to give some expression in your columns to the indignation I feel at the spectacle I witnessed the other night. The exhibition was made at the church of the Rev. Mr. Purchas, himself a leading performer on the occasion. 'Evensong and sermon' were announced for 8:30; 'Preacher, the Rev. Father Ignatius.' At 8:20 I reached the church, which was already well filled, and hundreds were clamouring for admission. I succeeded in getting in, and (through the courtesy of an official) in getting a seat. Having recovered from the effects of my exertions I looked around me, and, with your permission, will briefly describe what I saw. In front of the so-called altar was raised a platform of considerable size, with one or two ascents. On each side of the lower platform sat the choristers, men and boys, robed in white and pink; one of them (a superior being, I presume) had his white vestment trimmed with lace. Between the flanks of the choir sat two awful personages, wearing magnificent cloaks, which, as the service proceeded, they now and then took off and put on again; for what reason I cannot imagine. But, splendid as were these dignitaries, they were totally eclipsed by the more glorious orbs which shone forth higher up in the third heavens. There, on the south side of the altar, sat three archangels, chiefest of them the Rev. Mr. Purchas, whose wings, at one critical moment in the performance, were supported by the other two. Sir, this is no flight of fancy, but sober truth. And, indeed, it was a triumphant moment, when, amidst a cloud of incense, his gorgeous wings were spread abroad. Oh that he could have soared above, if only half-way to the ceiling! But I am being carried away, and anticipating the course of events. At 8:45 two white-robed, pink-vested boys emerged from a curtained space (I must not say vestry), and bowing as they passed before the altar, seized the one a long candle, the other a huge cross, and, bowing again, vanished into the curtained space. A few moments and the organ spoke, the curtains were drawn aside, and the large congregation was fairly breathless with astonishment. Such a procession! such vestments! such banners! such crosses! such hymning and bowing! It was indeed a spectacle. Father Ignatius, however, was not in a walking humour, but stood motionless as a statue at the north side of the altar, while these priests, deacons, and lay members of the Protestant Church of England marched round and round. A word, sir, if you please about the altar. It was a mass of lights, flowers, and ornaments; a picture, as the Father afterwards told us, of the heavenly reality. I devoutly hope not. Beside the grand altar was a smaller, covered with various vessels, in one of which was burning a floating night light; a most pregnant symbol, I do not doubt. Well, sir, all the performers having taken up their proper positions, and the Father having made a low obeisance to the huge cross, evensong began; and as great liberties were taken with the order for evening prayer, evensong soon came to an end. Yet none too soon; for everybody was longing for the great event. And now the dark figure, draped in a hooded cloak, with bare cheeks, bare neck, and, but for a wig, bare head, suddenly started into life and action. I will not attempt to describe the Father's sermon, founded nominally on Eccles. xi. 9. For fifty minutes he raved in a desultory manner, pacing and running about on the platform in the greatest excitement. Of solemnity, of reasoning, of eloquence, there was none; and, though I do not question the Father's sincerity, I am sure his vehemence was utterly ineffective. It killed itself. It made many laugh; but I did not see one weep. Indeed, now and then, a good laugh was forced upon the most serious, as, for example, when we were told that, in case of impenitence, the Redeemer would tell us to go and join that old gentleman, Dives, at the bottom of the pit. At the close of his wild address, Father Ignatius begged us to be liberal in our donations, as half of the collection would be devoted to his monastery and the revival of monastic institutions in England—an object, by-the-bye, to which the Rev. Mr. Purchas said he wished God-speed."

DR. COLENSO'S CONGREGATION.—We hear from Natal that in consequence of a dispute between the clergyman assisting Dr. Colenso at the cathedral and

the choir, that body has dwindled down to two members.—*Church News*.

HEDGING ON THE IRISH CHURCH.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that various indications confirm the suspicion that some at least of the Conservatives meditate a change of front in regard to the Irish Church similar to that they so daringly effected in regard to Reform.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS IN THE ARMY.—Our readers will notice with much regret the account of the resignation of three pious officers of the Rifle Brigade in Canada, in consequence of their having been prohibited by the Horse Guards from holding religious meetings at which soldiers attended.—*Record*.

IS THE CHURCH IN DANGER?—It is a curious fact that the four English prelates who take the highest rank—the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London and Durham—are all away from England, and the Church in such danger!—*Observer*.

THE BISHOP OF ELY has issued an address to the clergy of his diocese, wishing them to co-operate with him in holding a series of conferences, at which the laity shall be represented, in each archdeaconry. These gatherings are to take place in October, and the subjects for discussion are both numerous and important.

COLONEL ARROYD, M.P., has resigned the office of president of the Halifax Institute. Ever since he gave his vote in favour of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, his position in respect to the institute has been felt by its members to be an anomalous one, especially from the circumstance of the members, lay and clerical, with the Archdeacon at their head, having sent a petition to Parliament against disestablishment.—*Globe*.

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND has gallantly come forward to support Mr. Gladstone's policy. The Rev. John Congreve, rector of Tooting, has spoken in favour of Mr. Julian Goldsmid, and vigorously denounced the craven fears of those Churchmen who think Establishment necessary to the maintenance of religion. It is but a little leaven as yet, but the whole lump may be permeated before long.

THE CHURCH ASSOCIATION, which was established as an antagonist of the English Church Union, is about to hold a Congress at Manchester, the days fixed being the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October. The subjects for discussion are the ecclesiastical courts, nursing institutions, sisterhoods and kindred associations, the position of the laity in the Church, the Church Association—its plans of operation and its extension.

THE NEW PRETENDER.—A Tory placard has been issued with the heading, "The Queen or the Pope—which will you have to reign over you?" A space is left for the name of the Tory candidate of the several constituencies, and the question asked in it is, "Will you suffer Mr. Gladstone to destroy the supremacy of your sovereign and substitute the supremacy of the Pope?" That the Pope is an aspirant to the throne of these realms is a startling and novel fact; equally so that Mr. Gladstone is the modern Warwick who will change our dynasty. There are few people so ignorant as to be misled by this broadside; but those who issue it evidently think there are some, or they would not waste their money. Of the policy and morality of "educating" the uninformed elector in this matter there can hardly be two opinions.—*Eastern Morning News*.

ANOTHER IRISH CHURCH DIGNITARY ON DIS-ESTABLISHMENT.—The Rev. Frederick Gould, D.D., Archdeacon of Raphoe, writes to the *Evening Mail* stating his views, as an Irish clergyman, on the Church question. He "dreads Mr. Disraeli's treachery much more than Mr. Gladstone's open and undisguised hostility;" and adds, "I am no prophet or prophet's son, but I do firmly believe that the hour is fast approaching—nay, has already arrived—when, if Irish Churchmen would wish to retain one shred of purity, freedom, or independence, we must dissolve our connection with the State." That connection has, on the whole, been (Archdeacon Gould thinks) injurious to the Church. The Archdeacon, however, whilst advocating a dissolution of the connection with the State, wishes "not to be understood as advocating disendowment."

SUNDAY RECREATION IN LEEDS.—Mr. Hill, the secretary of the Lord's-day Rest Association, writes to the *Times* relative to a paragraph which appeared in that paper of the 3rd inst., stating that Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Lush had, on a recent assize Sunday, spent some hours in visiting the Leeds Exhibition. Mr. Justice Lush being a vice-president of the association, Mr. Hill wrote to him as to the accuracy of the statement. In reply he writes:—"There is not a word of truth in the statement to which you refer. I never went nor even thought of going to the Exhibition on a Sunday; and as to my colleague, Baron Bramwell, he was not in Leeds on either of the two Sundays while the assizes lasted until late at night. I should be sorry to have it supposed that any act of mine had afforded a precedent for visiting or an argument for opening places of amusement on a Sunday."

THE IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE COMING ELECTIONS.—The Catholic bishops of Cork, Cloyne, Ross, and Kerry have had a conference in reference to the election, and have decided to recommend Mr. Gladstone's programme to the Irish Liberal constituencies as the only one that can be adopted. While appreciating the importance of the land question, the bishops do not think it should be made a pretext for postponing the Church question, which is the one now ripe for solution. With respect to local elections, they recommend that where more candidates of acceptable principles appear than there are seats for, the clergy shall consult and follow the wishes of

the constituency in the choice. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns and a number of the clergy of the diocese met in St. Peter's College, Wexford, on Thursday, and declared that it was the duty of the clergy to take "united action with the laity in endeavouring to secure the return of Messrs. Darcy and Power" for the county, they being the candidates "pledged to support the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church Establishment."

THE DUTIES OF NONCONFORMISTS.—A copy of the "Address to Nonconformists," by the Congregational Union, to which we recently gave publicity, having got into the hands of the Rev. F. B. Harvey, of Berkhamstead, the zealous Church-rate prosecuting churchwarden, that gentleman, in a letter to a local paper, describes "the paper lately issued by the Congregational Union, urging Protestant Dissenters to be false to all their previous history, and to the principles of their Puritan founders, by opposing a National Church, in helping to destroy the Irish Church," as "containing errors, fallacies, and falsehoods." Mr. Harvey states that "the Irish Church Establishment is a good, enjoyed by the few, which the many will not share," and complains that the Congregational Union has not Protestantism enough to acknowledge that the enjoyment of the "good" by the few is a blessing to the many.

IRISH CHURCH LECTURE AT BARNSELEY.—On Tuesday evening last, a lecture was delivered in the Mechanics' Hall, Wellington-street, Barnsley, by the Rev. James Browne, B.A., minister of Regent-street Congregational Church, in reply to that given by the Rev. J. Hollywood, B.A., on the 18th ult. The title of the lecture was, "The Irish Church Establishment—its Defence Reviewed." There was a large and enthusiastic audience, the room, not excepting the platform, being crowded in every part. Bills were distributed among the audience in the interest of the rev. gentleman's opponents. These bills, which were headed, "The Congregational minister at Barnsley answered by the Congregational minister at Bath," contained what purported to be a letter written by "the Rev. James Bromley, the eminent Congregational minister of Bath," in the interest of the Irish Church Establishment; but Mr. Browne showed from the Congregational Year Book for 1868 that there is no such minister in the body as "the Rev. James Bromley, the eminent Congregational minister of Bath." This announcement was greeted with loud cheers and laughter. The lecture was loudly applauded, and in addition to the usual votes of thanks, a resolution was carried affirming the principle of disestablishment. John Carter, Esq., manufacturer (a Churchman), occupied the chair.

THE RITUALIST MARCH TO ROME.—A remarkable service was held on Monday evening week in the Rev. Dr. Lee's church, Lambeth Marsh, London. The occasion was the anniversary of the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom. Incense was openly used during the service, despite the recent decision of the Dean of Arohas, and a procession took place, which included 120 choristers and clergy, several members of "Protestant brotherhoods," wearing the distinctive dresses of their respective orders, and three tonsured brethren, said to be members of the Church of Rome, dressed in the garb of Franciscan monks. It is said that some members of the Greek Church were also present. The service was conducted in the highest style of ecclesiastical art. The preacher was the Rev. W. Percival Ward, rector of Compton-Valence, Dorsetshire. The preacher congratulated his hearers upon the fact that the Eastern and the two branches of the Western Churches—Roman and Anglican—were represented in the services. He looked upon the present weakness of the "poor Anglican Church" as having a two-fold cause—isolation from the rest of Christendom, and her connection with the State. He argued that notwithstanding the unhappy position of the English Church she had not committed any form of error, and he put it in this way:—"Heretical preachers, forced into the pulpit through the Establishment, may have preached their own errors, but such preaching is not the Church's doctrine." He sees in the recent Catholic revival in the Anglican Church the hand of God, and now the "full beauty and the glory and majesty of Catholic worship has been restored," "the Church is ready to receive her wedding garment."

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS TRADUCERS.—A statement having been made charging Mr. Gladstone with having "made a bargain with the Roman Catholics to give them a million of money out of the disendowed Irish Church," the Liberal candidate for Burnley recently wrote to the right hon. gentleman asking if there was any foundation for the accusation, and he has received the following reply:—"Ince Blundell Hall, 7th September, 1868.—My dear Sir,—The stories to which you refer about engagements of mine to the heads of the Roman Catholic Church, or intercourse with Rome respecting the Irish Church question, are idle falsehoods. Permit me respectfully to suggest that when statements of this kind are circulated, the proper course may be to inquire on what authority they rest. This course will at once dispose of them. When there is some kind of evidence in support of such rumours, it is not unfair to ask the person who is the subject of them to contradict them. Contradiction, when there is no such evidence, ought not to be called for. I have myself to blame, for having, at an early period of this controversy, with a view to satisfy the public mind, contradicted, perhaps too readily, a variety of ingenious rumours, for which there was no more excuse or apology in any part, or in any ostensible appearance, than there is for the statement you mention. You will not understand me to find fault with your inquiry; and perhaps, if you will give

publicity to this letter, which I lose no time in writing, it may have the effect of checking, in some degree, the manufacture of these absurd fabrications, which are put to do duty in the absence of argument against us.—I remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully, W. E. GLADSTONE.—R. S. Shaw, Esq."

Religious and Denominational News

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TENBY.

The services in connection with the opening of this sanctuary began on the 6th of August, the anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone. The devotional services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. D. Anthony, B.A.; the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Olapham; the Rev. C. Goward, of Pembroke Dock; and very impressive sermons were preached by the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., of Halifax, in the morning, and by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., in the evening. The congregations were very good, and the contributions generous. A luncheon, under the presidency of Joseph Craven, Esq., was provided for some 200 persons at the Royal Assembly Rooms. Near to the chairman was H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, and right glad were the friends present to see four of his sons there, and manifestly sympathising with their father in the work of the day. In the after speaking frequent were the references, and as hearty as frequent, to the exquisite design and most efficient workmanship of the building. The only feature which produced diversity of feeling was the introduction of colour, which has been freely, and, on the whole, well used. The architects have purposely avoided all gilding, and have relied entirely upon the effect of well-balanced colours, and not in vain. The Revs. J. G. Rogers and E. Mellor, who addressed themselves to the subject of the Irish Church, spoke with great force. It would have been well for some of those who misunderstand the position of Nonconformists in this question, to have been present, and to have learnt that the course taken by Dissenters is not dictated by any sympathy with or ignorance of Romanism—to a man Nonconformists are free from that taint—but by an imperative sense of justice, and in the belief that their course is ultimately the only one to serve Protestantism. Excellent speeches were also made by the Revs. L. D. Bevan, LL.B., W. Barnes (Baptist), of Trowbridge; S. Evans, of Hebron, &c.

These opening services were continued on Sunday, the 9th, when the Rev. J. G. Rogers preached in the morning, and the Rev. E. Mellor in the evening; on Sunday, the 16th, when the Rev. J. Viney, of Highgate, preached; and on Sunday, the 23rd, when the Rev. L. D. Bevan, LL.B., of the Weigh-house, preached. On Sunday, the 30th, the services were brought to a fitting close by the Rev. D. Thomas, B.A., of Bristol. When these services began the liabilities on the new place of worship amounted to 4,060*l.*, and towards that there was paid, or promised, 3,400*l.* Since then there has been realised, including 140*l.* from the bazaar, 625*l.*; leaving a deficit of 135*l.*, which, it is hoped, will be cleared off by Christmas next.

The building receives the warmest praise from all who see it, Conformists and Nonconformists alike, and reflects the highest credit on the architects, and no less on the builder. The site on which it stands is very favourable, and tends to show it to advantage. We subjoin the following description of its main characteristics:—

Its style is English Gothic of the transition period, and gives promise of being as acoustically good as it is elegant in appearance. The church is 80 ft. by 43 wide, provides for more than 500 persons, and by the removal of the oriel windows which now separate the church from the schoolroom, the latter becomes a part of the church, and accommodates 250 persons more whenever required. The schoolroom lies transversely to the rest of the building, and is 43 by 25 ft., and 21 ft. high, and is in every way a handsome, convenient room. It is furnished with excellent moveable forms and tea-tables, and a handsome desk and platform for the minister. The pulpit end of the chapel presents a unique and highly pleasing appearance. The end wall to the back of the pulpit has three archways, 13 ft. high and 8 ft. wide, separated by cast iron pillars, and is made by means of colour to assume a form of real pleasure to the eye. Around the pulpit, under the cornice, are texts of Scripture aptly chosen. A table and two benches for deacons stand upon the platform, and have been made from architects' designs. The glazing of the windows is unlike anything before seen. The different tints of glass are so arranged as to produce a distinct pattern for each window, showing how excellent effects can be produced by the use of simple materials.

This work at Tenby has spread over two and a half years, and began in a generous offer of 1,000*l.* on the part of Jos. Craven, Esq., to the church at Tenby on certain conditions, and which were gladly accepted. The friends at Tenby are also largely indebted to the sympathy and aid of Messrs. H. O. Wills, W. Somerville, &c., but specially to Mr. Morley, who laid the stone in 1867 at much inconvenience, and who, by generous acts and Christian words, has greatly helped to this result.

Some facts connected with this work are worthy of notice. To the credit of architects and builder, the original estimates have not been exceeded by more than 30*l.*, save for items for which the committee are alone responsible. Not one penny has been spent on interest for borrowed money. As liabilities came due money was forthcoming to meet them. To the condition imposed by Mr. Morley, of not paying a large portion of his gift until the place was free from debt, it is due that the adverse balance is only 135*l.* A very pleasing fact on the day of opening was the

sight of all the chief shops spontaneously closed, though it was at the height of the season.

The Rev. V. P. Sells has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Bower Hinton Congregational Church, Martock, Somerset.

The church at John-street has not yet, we (*Freeman*) learn, decided upon Mr. Noel's successor, and the Rev. R. P. Macmaster, of Bristol, who was considered to be the most likely man, has declined the call to the pastorate.

The Rev. J. Morlais Jones, of Brynmawr, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Welsh Independent Chapel, Queen-street, Wrexham, and will enter upon his duties on the first Sunday in November.

BERKHAMSTEAD.—Towards the extinction of the debt on their new chapel, the General Baptists of this town raised on Tuesday last, by profits of tea and collections at the services, the sum of 18*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* The Rev. Clement Bailhache, of Islington, preached two eloquent sermons on the occasion. The chapel, which was erected three years since at a cost of 2,000*l.*, has now little more than 200*l.* debt remaining. During that period fifty-three members have been added to the church.

CARLISLE CHAPEL, KENNINGTON.—On Wednesday evening, September 9, a recognition service to welcome the Rev. W. W. Tozer, late of Dudley, as pastor, was held in the Congregational Chapel, Kennington-lane. A tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom previous to the service. At the subsequent engagements, J. Broomhall, Esq., of Peckham, presided; the Rev. J. Marchant read the Scriptures and prayed, the Revs. P. J. Turquand, G. M. Murphy, R. Berry, D. Jeavons, R. W. Betts, A. Warner, &c., delivering suitable addresses. A very respectable congregation was present at the service.

HALIFAX.—A meeting of friends desirous of establishing a Congregational church at Stannary, Halifax, was held last Tuesday night week, and a building committee was appointed. It is intended, in the first instance, to erect permanent and commodious schools, in which worship can be conducted, until a new chapel is built. The site has been given by Mr. James Bowman, of Halifax.—The Plymouth Brethren have commenced the erection of their new chapel, also on the Stannary estate. It is in a line with the north side of Alma-street. The cost of the erection will be about 1,000*l.*

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES, VICTORIA THEATRE, LAMBETH.—A very interesting meeting was held on Monday evening week at St. Thomas's Schools (kindly lent by the Rev. J. R. Starey, M.A., vicar), composed of persons who had been brought to the knowledge of the truth through the Divine blessing upon the Word preached by A. Gliddon, Esq., who for twenty consecutive Sunday evenings has occupied the stage of the above theatre. There were 150 present. A. Gliddon, Esq., presided. The Rev. G. Tripp and others took part in the proceedings. A prayer-meeting for inquirers is held every Sunday and Monday evenings in St. Thomas's Schools. Last week there were fifty persons present. Several expressed a wish to Mr. Starey to join his church, and one of the men was the man who had been sleeping with and taking care of Allen, who had come to fight for 400*l.*, and he having been so wrought upon by the word preached, had resolved to give up his connection with such a vile affair, and gave information to the police which led to his apprehension and prevention of the fight.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTION, HIGHGATE.—A meeting of directors and friends of the London Missionary Society, was held at Farquhar House, Highgate, to reopen the Missionary Institution under the care of the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, A.M. In the absence of the chairman of the Board, the Rev. J. McMillan presided. After a devotional service, in which the Rev. J. Viney, Rev. R. Robinson, and the Rev. E. Lewis took part, an impressive address was delivered to the students by the Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D. Among other friends present was Dr. Ginsburg, who spoke a few words of kindly congratulation, and urged the necessity of fervour of spirit and earnest devotedness, as even more important than literary attainments for the successful prosecution of the missionary enterprise. This gave additional interest to the meeting, especially as Dr. Ginsburg was to leave the following day for the continent, to pursue the deeply interesting and very important researches with which the public has already been made acquainted. The meeting was concluded with prayer by the Rev. G. Gogery.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—A special religious service was held at Hackney Theological Seminary on Tuesday evening, in connection with the opening of the new session. Among the company assembled were the treasurer, J. G. Stapleton, Esq.; Joseph Crane, and Ebenezer Viney, Esqs., members of the committee, together with the Revs. Messrs. Tyler, I. V. Mummery, J. De Kewer Williams, J. Ashton, W. Gill, J. Edden, J. B. Pike, W. P. Lyon, B.A.; S. W. McAll, M.A.; together with the tutors of the institution—the Rev. S. McAll and the Rev. S. Ransom, and the secretary, the Rev. J. E. Richards. There were also present three of the students who have lately completed their course in the institution, and who are now occupying important spheres in London—the Rev. J. Farren, of Bermondsey; the Rev. H. E. Arkell, of Poplar; and the Rev. Thomas Sissons, of Bishopsgate. An address to the students was delivered by the Rev. W. Roberts, of Holloway, who, in the course of his remarks, referred most gratefully to his own student-life at Hackney. The proceedings excited much interest, and elicited many expressions of pleasure at the continued prosperity of the institution.

NORFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The autumnal meetings of this Union were held at Denton on Thurs-

day, September 3, and were very largely attended by ministers, delegates, and friends. The meeting for the transaction of the business of the Union was held at noon, at which, before any matter was discussed, a resolution was passed unanimously, expressing the loving reverence with which the Union cherish the memory of their late friend, and for many years sole secretary, the Rev. John Alexander. At three o'clock a large party sat down to a repast in a tent erected in a field close to the parsonage, where a much larger number gathered for tea at five o'clock. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, presided over by the pastor, the Rev. F. S. Basden, who read an interesting paper on the History of Congregationalism at Denton. Subsequently the secretary, the Rev. J. Hallett, and the Revs. G. S. Barrett, B.A., P. Colborne, W. Tritton, and W. Griffiths, M.A., delivered some stirring addresses. The increased interest which is being taken in the objects of the Union by some of the leading laymen of the denomination, and the energy they are putting forth to enlist the sympathy and help of others, not only give new life to the executive committee, and importance to the periodical meetings, but is making the Union a felt power in the country.

TINTWISTLE.—On Saturday week a tea-party was held in the Independent Schoolroom, Tintwistle, to present to the Rev. R. G. Milne, M.A., who is leaving, a time-piece and a purse containing 120 guineas, as a testimonial "by his friends of all denominations in the neighbourhood of their high appreciation of his Christian character, ministerial ability, and philanthropic labours during a pastorate at Tintwistle Chapel for upwards of twenty-three years." A vase of flowers was also presented to Miss Milne, and a Bible presented to Miss Eliza Reid Milne, by the Sunday-school scholars of their respective classes. There were upwards of 600 persons present. The presentation was made by the Rev. J. A. Page, the incumbent of the parish, who referred to Mr. Milne's Christian philanthropy and willing labours for the temporal good of the neighbourhood, and to his meritorious services during the cotton panic, which would never be forgotten by the inhabitants of Tintwistle. Mr. Milne fervently acknowledged the kindness of his friends, and the meeting was afterwards addressed by several neighbouring ministers. Mr. Milne preached his farewell sermon on the next evening to a great throng of people, large numbers being unable to gain admittance.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION will hold its autumnal session at Leeds, and the Rev. Thos. Binney will preach the usual sermon. The first session will be held on Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, when the president, Dr. Raleigh, will deliver the usual address. Papers will afterwards be read by the Rev. James Beasley, on "The Design and Terms of Church Membership," and by the Rev. W. Roberts on "The Relation of Children to the Church." On the same evening there will be a public meeting in East Parade Chapel, presided over by Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, on "The Importance of a Firm Adherence to true Protestant Principles"; by the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., on "Congregationalism in Relation to National Life"; and by the Rev. Dr. Parker, on "Christian Simplicity in Religious Work and Worship." The papers to be read at the second session on Wednesday morning are on "Lay Work in Congregational Churches," by the Rev. John Hallett; a second paper on the same subject, by Mr. Henry Spicer, jun., B.A.; and a paper on "The Claims of the Temperance Movement on the Churches," by the Rev. A. Hannay. That afternoon an interesting novelty will be attempted—a service especially for children in East Parade Chapel. In the evening the Rev. Samuel Martin will preach to young men in Headingley Chapel, and the Rev. G. W. Conder will deliver a lecture to working men in the schoolroom of Salem Chapel. At the Thursday morning's meeting Mr. Carvell Williams will read a paper on "The Duty of Protestant Nonconformists in regard to the Approaching Election," and room will be left for other business. In the evening there will be a *soirée* in the Town Hall, and on Friday morning a public breakfast, at which the question of education will be discussed.

WESTBURY, WILTS.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., some very interesting services were held at the Old Meeting in connection with the recognition of the pastor, the Rev. J. Ruddock, of New College. In the morning the Scriptures were read by the Rev. A. Rowland, LL.B., of Frome, Somerset. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. C. Chapman, of Percy Chapel, Bath. The discourse was an admirable one. In the latter part of the address reference was made to the all-absorbing question of the Irish Church, and there was a most manly declaration of the sentiments of Nonconformists generally. The Rev. T. Mann, of Trowbridge, proposed the usual questions, which were answered by Mr. Ruddock most satisfactorily. The Rev. H. M. Gunn, of Warminster, offered the recognition prayer, and joined with other ministers in the laying on of hands. The Rev. T. W. Aveling, of Kingsland Chapel, London, in a very masterly discourse delivered the charge, taking for his text 2nd Corinthians, 4th and 2nd verse. The Rev. T. Gilbert, of Westbury offered the concluding prayer; after the service the friends from a distance were most hospitably entertained at dinner in the schoolroom, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion by the ladies of the congregation; the Rev. J. Ruddock presided. At a quarter past five the friends again sat down to tea, at which the weather being fine, there was a very large attendance. After tea there was another public meeting in the chapel, at which the Rev. H. M. Gunn presided; the Rev. R. Dawson, B.A., of Devizes, read the Scriptures and offered prayer, when, after a few remarks from the chairman, the

Rev. A. Rowland, LL.B., read an able paper on "Co-operative action in church work." The Rev. J. M. White, B.A., of Tisbury, then addressed the meeting on the claim of the pastor on the sympathies of the church. The day's proceedings were brought to a close by a communion service, at which the Rev. T. W. Aveling presided.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS, RADNORSHIRE.—On Tuesday, the first of this month, the foundation-stone of a new Congregational church was laid at this mineral watering-place, in the presence of a large and respectable assembly, by H. O. Wills, Esq., of Cotham Park, Bristol. Very suitable portions out of the "Old Book" were read by the Rev. Professor Roberts, of Brecon College, the hymns were given out by the Rev. D. P. Davies, of Builth, the Rev. D. Price, of Carbach, Llandrindod, offered up a prayer, Mr. Wills delivered a very earnest address to the spectators, full of generous, catholic sentiments, after which he performed the ceremony of laying the stone, and the service was concluded by an excellent address by the Rev. Dr. Rees, of Swansea. The Rev. Kilsby Jones, at the urgent request of the ministers of Radnorshire, and of the Revs. Dr. Rees, of Swansea, and John Davies, of Cardiff, has generously undertaken to collect the necessary funds for the erection of the new building. Llandrindod is the only spot in Radnorshire that is well known to Englishmen and Welshmen, for the county is exclusively an agricultural and pastoral one. With the exception of three contiguous parishes in the north-western part of the county, the Welsh language has long ceased to be spoken, and Llandrindod has consequently claims quite as great on English as on Welsh Nonconformists. And now that through the liberal terms offered by Mr. Price, the son of R. D. Green Price, Esq., M.P. for the Radnorshire boroughs, the most eligible sites for building purposes can be either purchased or leased, there is every prospect that Llandrindod will, in the course of a few years, become the Harrogate of the Principality. In anticipation of the prosperous future in preparation for this favourite inland watering-place, the friends of Congregationalism have done wisely and well to make timely provision for the spiritual wants of the visitors, who already overcrowd all existing accommodation. The construction of the Central Wales Railway, from the Craven Arms station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line right into the whole of South Wales, and which has been leased by the London and North-Western, has made Llandrindod with its fine scenery and specially fine bracing air accessible to all parts of England.—*From a Correspondent.*

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Sunday sermons were preached and collections made in the various Baptist chapels in Bradford on behalf of the funds of this society. On Monday evening the annual meeting was held in Trinity Chapel, Little Horton-lane. Mr. W. Watson was in the chair, and the other gentlemen on the platform were the Revs. J. P. Chown, J. G. Miall, T. Pottenger, G. S. Anderson, J. Blomfield, Mr. John Cooke, and Mr. W. Stead. The chairman said that the time had gone past when missionary operations were unfavourably spoken of, and the Baptist missions had never stood higher in the public estimation than at the present day. After endeavouring to extend the Gospel of Christ in the neighbourhood where they resided, they should endeavour to send that glorious Gospel into other countries, where the people were not so well provided. The Rev. J. P. Chown, in the course of an eloquent address, said that fifty-eight brethren and assistant brethren were labouring as missionaries in connection with the society in different parts of the missionary field; four of whom were employed constantly in translating the Scriptures, and in carrying them through the press. One of these gentlemen was in charge of what was called the missionary press at Calcutta, and had rendered great and valuable services. His duty was to print Bibles in connection with the mission, and from this source a revenue of 32,000*l.* had been yielded during the past ten years. Two others of the missionaries were engaged in different parts of the field in training the natives to preach the Gospel to their own countrymen, and they had received abundant encouragement. Four others, again, were occupied in different agencies of an educational character in the College at Serampore. The number of the remaining fifty-eight were employed in different parts in missionary work, in the churches that had been formed, in superintending the labours of the native preachers and schoolmasters that were subordinate to them, and in going forth in their own person to preach the Gospel. There were 105 native churches, but he did not include Jamaica, which supported its own missionary operations. These 105 churches were scattered over Norway, India, Africa, and the West Indies, and were composed of native converts, comprising in all 6,200 members, something like 600 having been added during the year, and over eighty-six of these churches there were native pastors. The increase of members was very large, and compared favourably with the increase in this district, which, if one or two of the leading churches were abstracted, had not been so large. The income of the society during the past year was 35,000*l.*, greater than any year since the jubilee year. About 1,600*l.* of that sum was sent from the churches in Yorkshire, between 600*l.* and 700*l.* went from the Bradford district, and between 400*l.* and 500*l.* from the Bradford churches. He wanted to see 1,000*l.* annually raised in the Bradford district, instancing the case of Bristol, where they proposed to raise that amount. The year before last the increase at Bradford was between 60*l.* and 70*l.*, and this year he hoped to see a larger increase. (Applause.) The Rev. J. G. Miall next addressed the meeting, and the claims of

the society were advanced by other gentlemen. A collection was made, and the proceedings of the evening terminated, as they had begun, with prayer and praise.

BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the friends and subscribers to this institution was held on Thursday week, at Broadmead Chapel, under the presidency of Mr. D. Joseph, of Cardiff. After prayer by the Rev. Charles Clark, the Rev. N. Haycroft (hon. secretary) read the report of the committee, which contained a reference to the decease of the Rev. T. S. Crisp, who had for half a century been connected with the college, and recommended that the Rev. Dr. Gotch should be chosen as his successor. The finances show a decline. In addition to the loss of subscriptions by death, many subscribers have been compelled to lessen or withdraw their contributions, particularly those of a special kind, from the pressure of the times; although they have done so with warm expressions of regret. Great difficulty has been experienced from the same cause in obtaining new subscriptions. The receipts from that source were 497*l.*, being 41*l.* less than last year. There have been no legacies during the year. The new subscriptions were 22*l.*, congregational collections about 109*l.*; the balance of 33*l.* 3*s.* 14*d.* in the treasurer's hands had been absorbed in the ordinary expenses, and the committee feared that they could not close the year without a large deficiency, but they had received a number of special subscriptions by which it had been met. It was stated that Dr. Gotch had presented to the committee a report respecting an effort to establish a Robert Hall Scholarship in connection with the College. Dr. Gotch also read reports relating to the interior working of the college, and to the relative position of the students in the several branches of study. Mr. E. S. Robinson read the treasurer's account, according to which the receipts for the past year from all sources had been 1,512*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, and the expenditure 1,512*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer amounting to 2*s.* 1*d.* The Rev. H. Clark moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Phillips seconded the resolution, which was adopted, as also various votes of thanks. In the course of the discussion it was suggested by the Rev. J. Penny, that the admission of lay students to the benefits of the college would improve the income, but the consideration of the question was deferred. Mr. E. S. Robinson, in a eulogistic speech, next moved, "That the Rev. F. W. Gotch, LL.D., the resident tutor, be appointed president of the college." (Cheers.) Mr. W. Sherring seconded the resolution in a few words, and it was warmly carried. The Rev. Dr. Gotch thanked the meeting for the resolution they had so cordially passed. He could only say that it would be his endeavour to devote all the time and energy and ability that he could command to the fulfilment of the duties of the office to which they had appointed him. As they were aware, those duties were not strange to him. Though he had not had the honour of being president of the college, he had had the work of the post for some years devolving upon him, greatly increasing, owing to the failing health of their late revered president, during the last seven years, and almost all the work for the last five years, of Mr. Crisp's life. A discussion now took place on a question raised by the Rev. T. A. Wheeler—the desirability of increasing the stipends of the tutors of the college. The feeling of the gentlemen who participated in the conversation was strongly that the present stipends paid were miserably inadequate, but the difficulty was how, with the straitened income of the college, any increase could be met. The Rev. T. A. Wheeler said it was a matter of justice. Alluding to the last resolution proposed, he said if his congregation were to spend a large sum of money on the improvement of his chapel, and keep his stipend at starving point, he should consider it a case of great hardship. (Laughter.) The Rev. N. Haycroft said to increase the expenditure of the college they must first increase the income, and he drew attention to the circumstance that out of all Bristol there were only two gentlemen who subscribed upwards of 3*l.* annually towards the funds. He suggested that the Revs. T. A. Wheeler and J. Penny canvass the city for increased subscriptions. Ultimately this was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings. In the evening the Rev. J. Trafford, M.A., the President of Serampore College, India, delivered the annual address to the students of the college, founding his discourse upon the 2nd Epistle to Timothy, ii. 3.

WHITFIELD'S TABERNACLE.—The memorial-stone of Whitfield's Tabernacle, a new building which is about to be erected on the site of the old chapel raised in 1740 by the Rev. G. Whitfield, and long the place of his ministerial labours, in Tabernacle-row, Finsbury, was laid on Friday last by Mr. J. Remington Mills, M.P., one of whose ancestors, we may remark, was the host of Mr. Whitfield when preaching in that locality. The new building will afford sitting accommodation for 1,000 persons, and will cost about 7,000*l.*, half of which has been already received in voluntary subscriptions, the London Chapel-building Society, in conjunction with Mr. S. Morley, having made the liberal grant of 1,000*l.*, and the freehold site having been granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on favourable terms. Among the donations announced was a cheque for a hundred guineas from Mr. Mills, and several other sums of smaller amount. The proceedings commenced with singing a hymn, and after a portion of the Bible had been read, prayer was offered up by the Rev. S. M'All, and Mr. Mills then came forward to lay the stone, in which were deposited a copy of several newspapers and some documents relating to the building, and several current coins of the realm. Mr. Mills, having declared the stone well and truly laid, said he hoped the bless-

ing of God would attend them in the undertaking they had that day commenced. In laying the stone he could not help being carried back to the time when the old building was erected by Mr. Whitfield, one of the most remarkable men, perhaps, who had lived since the time of the Apostles, but whose labours in the cause of religion had been crowned with extraordinary success. They must remember that he lived in far different times from the present, when Dissenters did not receive the protection of the State as they happily did now. Fortunately we lived in times in which equal protection was accorded to Dissenters of all denominations, but formerly they were obliged to build their places of worship in courts and alleys under the protection of the City companies. That was the state of things when Whitfield built his Tabernacle in the open fields of Finsbury, and when there were, he believed, only three Evangelical clergymen in London. They should be thankful that this was all altered now, and that instead of building their chapels in obscure courts they could erect them in open places. They were certainly justified by the demands of the increasing population in commencing the undertaking inaugurated that day, and he trusted God's blessing would attend them. Another hymn having been sung, Dr. G. Smith, of Poplar, delivered an interesting address on "The Work of Whitfield in its Present and Permanent Results," and the proceedings closed with prayer and benediction by the Rev. Thomas James. The Rev. R. Roberts (Wesleyan), and the pastor, the Rev. W. Grigsby, also took part in the services. The weather was remarkably fine, and the crowd considerable, although not inconveniently large. In the evening a tea and public meeting was held in the Shoreditch Vestry-hall, Mr. C. Reed presiding. The new edifice, which, it need hardly be said, will present a more pleasing appearance than the old Tabernacle, will not, however, occupy exactly the site of the former building, but chiefly the fore court of the removed chapel; the chief entrance will be in Tabernacle-walk, and almost flush with the pavement. An old correspondent, "Observer," obliges us with the following sketch of the neighbourhood of the Tabernacle in olden time, and some reference to Whitfield's work there:—

Time was when, to the north of Moorgate, but little besides the Doggery (where the Lord Mayor's hounds were kept), and some half-dozen windmills, were to be seen, until you came to the green slopes of Islington. To the east, Shoreditch was irregularly lined with houses, while to the westward there was rather more of the appearance of cultivation and habitable quarters than seemed ever to be likely, amid the swampy marsh, with its raised causeway, to facilitate intercourse with the city, then called Fensbury, but now Finsbury. The moorland on the margin of the Fens, for hundreds of years, was the resort of metropolitan ruffianism; for, the poets notwithstanding, ruffianism of the severest type held possession, for a very long period, of a considerable part of old London; and, could some befluffed and beruffled citizen of Good Queen Bess's time revisit the Cockneydom of to-day, he would not, I fear, join in with the croakers, "The former times were better than these." To this hunting-ground of evil more than a hundred years ago the Gloucestershire evangelist came; he ran the gauntlet in his master's cause, and found the exercise severe, but not overwhelming—flaunted by harlots, jeered at by buffoons, and despised by not a few of his compeers. The prophet of good shook the very towers of Satan, and when mountebanks and others had struck their tents and departed for ever, first a frail tabernacle of wood, and afterwards the more substantial structure of brick, arose, as it were, upon their very ruins, to testify to the future triumph of the kingdom over everything that can offend. Since the erection of the Moorfields Tabernacle, fens, moors, swamps, and green slopes have one by one disappeared, and the ever-advancing tidal wave of population and houses has been substituted. The wilderness has become as the fruitful field, but a field teeming with the fruits of human industry and skill; and, in addition to the City-road Wesleyan Chapel, and many places of worship of other denominations, within a very small circuit there are to be found the City-road Chapel, Barbican Chapel, the New Tabernacle, Finsbury Chapel, and other independent sanctuaries, so that it cannot so much be wondered at that the new building of which I have spoken should be but about one-third the size of the old.

Correspondence.

BOROUGH OF HACKNEY ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—With your permission, I should like to offer a few observations in reference to the borough of Hackney election and the candidates who are seeking our suffrages. It has been very properly remarked by the press that some means should be adopted by the electors to eliminate some of the Liberal candidates from the contest, that we might present a more united front against the Tory invasion of the borough. I think, Sir, this may be done by the electors weighing the respective merits of the candidates, to ascertain how far they are severally in harmony with the principles underlying the great controversy of the day. Now, Sir, I apprehend that whilst the Irish Church is the question of the day, the great principle underlying the controversy, viz., disestablishment and disendowment of all religious sects, or, in other words, perfect religious equality, must more or less come under discussion in the conflict already begun, and that wherever Nonconformists or working men are in a majority in any constituency (which they are in the borough of Hackney), they should take care not to support any candidate who is opposed to their Christian convictions on ecclesiastical questions (providing they have candidates to select from in other respects equa-

and who will support their views). For I think, Sir, the history of the Established Church in this country as a political institution and agent of the State, has always stood in the way of the political elevation of the working classes. Now we have really only three Liberal candidates to deal with; for without any disrespect to Mr. Homer and Colonel Dickson, I think they will find their supporters not sufficiently numerous to justify them in dividing the Liberal interest, and will see the wisdom of retiring before the critical time arrives. In reference, then, to Messrs. Butler, Reed, and Holms, Mr. Butler is a tried man and has voted in favour of perfect religious equality, whenever ecclesiastical questions have been under discussion in the House of Commons, and his past conduct in these questions is, I think, a sufficient reason for the great body of Nonconformists in Hackney giving him one of their votes. Mr. Reed is well known to the whole of the constituency; he has lived amongst us all his life, and has taken a prominent part in favour of all those questions in which Nonconformists and working men take so deep an interest, his avowed opinions for years have been in favour of perfect religious equality, by the withdrawal of all State patronage and support from all religious communities who at present receive it, thus securing a clear stage and no favour for the action of every religious section of the community.

Mr. John Holms, who is a stranger to the bulk of us, has recorded his views on this important question, to which I respectfully ask the attention of both the Nonconformists and working men of Hackney. At a public meeting held in the Guildhall Hotel during August of last year, Mr. Holms is reported to have used the following words:—"With regard to the Established Church, if he were going into a new country, he should be in favour of the voluntary principle, but in an old country like England, he was in favour of the present Establishment being upheld in its entirety, excepting Church-rates, which he would abolish." Now, Sir, this not being a new country, and there being no Church-rates to abolish, Mr. Holms solicits our support as a State-Church supporter; but that there may be no mistake in this vital question, at a meeting of Mr. Holms' supporters, held in St. Thomas-square Schoolroom, on Tuesday evening last, in the course of his address Mr. Holms intimated that he was in favour of perfect religious equality, but the answers he gave to the two following questions, which were put to him from the body of the meeting, will give his interpretation of that phrase:—

Q. "Will you vote for the endowment of all sects in England?"

A. "Certainly not."

Q. "Are you in favour of the disestablishment of the English Church?"

A. "I will not vote for the disestablishment of the English Church, unless she becomes in a similar position to the Irish Church."

So, then Mr. Holms will not give us perfect religious equality, for he will neither level up nor level down.

How, then, is perfect religious equality to be secured? By eliminating Mr. Holms (who pledges himself to maintain the ascendancy of one religious sect) from the list of Liberal candidates, and going to the poll with Messrs. Reed and Butler.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
A HACKNEY ELECTOR.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH CROSSLEY, J.P., OF HALIFAX.—On Monday afternoon, this widely-respected gentleman died suddenly at his residence, Broomfield, near Halifax. An affection of the heart is believed to have been the cause of his death. Eight weeks ago this day (Tuesday) Mr. Crossley had the misfortune to fracture his thigh, at Ullewater, while about to enter a vehicle, by the horse taking fright. Mr. Crossley was believed to be recovering, and returned to Broomfield last Friday. At the recommendation of his medical adviser he had remained in bed since his arrival, lest some injury might be done to the new bone, and was in bed when he died. We understand that he had partaken of a hearty dinner, and was relating some anecdote to his attendant, when he suddenly stopped, was seen to gasp, and then heard to say, "Throw open the window." A moment after he murmured, "Lord have mercy on me!" A horseman was despatched at once to Halifax, and Mr. J. Hodgson Wright, surgeon, returned immediately, the whole not occupying above a quarter of an hour, but Mr. Crossley had been dead a few minutes before the arrival of the medical gentleman. The news of the sad occurrence speedily spread, and cast a profound gloom over the town, where, we need hardly say, Mr. Crossley was greatly respected. Though not participating actively in the affairs of the town, no one could take a deeper interest in its welfare, as was evidenced by his liberal benefactions and generous support to the various religious denominations. He was a man remarkable for energy and decision of character, and to the exercise of these traits the vast carpet manufactory of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Limited, Halifax, owes much of its development. The other managing partners in the firm are his brothers, Mr. John Crossley and Sir Francis Crossley, M.P. Mr. Crossley, who was in his fifty-seventh year, leaves a widow and family.—*Leds Mercury*.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, N.—Number of patients for the week ending September 12, 1,160, of which 320 were new cases.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERALS OPPOSING LIBERALS.

The following is a list, so far as we have been able to ascertain, of constituencies in which Liberal candidates are opposing each other, whether or not a Conservative is standing:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

			Candidates.	
			L	C
Barnstaple ..	2	..	3	1
Bewdley ..	1	..	2	1
Bradford ..	2	..	3	
Chelsea ..	2	..	3	2
Chester ..	2	..	3	1
Darlington ..	1	..	2	
Dewsbury ..	1	..	2	
Finchley ..	2	..	3	
Hackney ..	2	..	5	1
Halifax ..	2	..	3	
Hereford ..	2	..	3	1
Kidderminster ..	1	..	2	1
Lambeth ..	2	..	4	1
Maldon ..	2	..	2	1
Manchester ..	3	..	4	2
Marylebone ..	2	..	3	
Merthyr ..	2	..	3	
Northampton ..	2	..	3	
Nottingham ..	2	..	4	1
Sheffield ..	2	..	3	
South Shields ..	1	..	2	
Stroud ..	2	..	3	1
Sunderland ..	2	..	3	1
Tower Hamlets ..	2	..	5	1
Worcester ..	2	..	4	
Wycombe ..	1	..	2	

SCOTLAND.

Border Burghs ..	1	..	2	
Dumfries, do. ..	1	..	2	
Dundee ..	2	..	4	
Edinburgh ..	2	..	3	
Edinburgh, &c., ..				
Universities ..	1	..	2	1
Fife ..	1	..	2	
Greenock ..	1	..	2	
Kilmarnock ..	1	..	2	
Kirkcaldy ..	1	..	2	
Lithgow ..	1	..	2	
Paisley ..	1	..	2	
Stirling Burghs ..	1	..	2	
Wick ..	1	..	3	

IRELAND.

Athlone ..	1	..	5	1
Carlow ..	1	..	2	
Cashe ..	1	..	3	
Drogheda ..	1	..	2	
Dundalk ..	1	..	3	
Dungarvan ..	1	..	2	
Galway ..	2	..	3	
Limerick ..	2	..	3	1
Mayo ..	2	..	3	1
Queen's County ..	2	..	3	1
Tipperary ..	2	..	3	1
Sligo ..	2	..	2	1
Waterford ..	2	..	2	1
Youghal ..	1	..	2	1

REPRESENTATION OF BRADFORD.

On Tuesday, the 8th, Mr. Miall concluded his ward meetings. The last was held in the College Schoolroom, Mr. Alderman Pollard in the chair. In the course of his speech he referred to the candour and attention with which he had been listened to, and asked the electors not to believe the calumnies uttered when his back was turned on the borough.

There have been things clandestinely said, such, for instance, as these, that I thought a bit of bread and a red herring was quite good enough and too good for a working man's food; that I thought fourteen shillings a week was as much as any working man ought to get or expect; and all manner of things of that kind. They are just simply lies. (Cheers.) They are nothing but election lies. They are invented by some one who doesn't seem to be able to appreciate truth himself, and therefore supposes that other people don't appreciate it. (Hear, hear.) And they are invented by some one who has no great stretch of invention after all. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If I were going to carry my election by this kind of thing, I think I could make out something a little cleverer than has been made out in regard to myself. I may say with Prince Henry, when he spoke to Falstaff: "These are lies, . . . gross, open, palpable," without even the smallest indication of wit in them, and only showing malice and the impotence of malice. (Cheers.) Now, when I go away, please do me this justice. I have been here a fortnight, and if there were anything really telling against my character, or even against my opinions, that was of the smallest importance to you as electors to ascertain, depend upon it it would have been told, or ought to have been told—while I was on the ground. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) That is one thing I want to say to you. In the second place I can call on every one who has attended me on this tour through the wards, and I think they will bear me witness that I have not made any appeal to the lower and more unworthy passions of the people. (Cheers.) I would not, if I could, be pitchforked into the House of Commons by the rage of either my friends or my foes. (Hear, hear.) I want, if possible, to go thither, if I am to go at all, to bear a calm and manly message, a message that fairly represents your political convictions and faith, and not the temper or the passion to which you may have been excited. Now, let all of us, if possible, smooth down any excitement that will not help the truth. (Hear, hear.) A person apparently in a state of bear here exclaimed, "Mr. Miall, you are not fit to go for Bradford." Some interruption followed, but Mr. Miall proceeded: I don't care at all about a little opposition of that kind, because it only suggests to me some fresh ideas which I can put before you. (Applause.) This gentleman

says that I am not fit to represent Bradford. Well, in the first place, he has said so before the time comes. He will be asked to say aye or no to that presently, and therefore he might have waited until the question had been put. (Applause.) He says that I am not a fit man. Very well. But it is only his opinion. (Laughter.) It is only his opinion, to be decided by the degree of agreement which it exhibits with other people's opinions. Now, suppose that this meeting were to say that I am a fit man, and our friend there were to say that I am not a fit man. He has a right to the maintenance of his opinion, undoubtedly—(Hear, hear.)—just as much right as any of us. But if he thinks that his opinion is worth more than the opinion of all those who are around him; he may be right, it is true, but it would be three or four hundred to one odds that he is wrong. (Laughter and applause.) Well, I was saying I would not appeal to any passion that is unworthy of us in order to influence the issue of this contest, and I hope that between this time and the election you will give this matter your serious consideration, remembering that you are responsible citizens now, and that you ought not to give a vote to a member of Parliament until you can fairly justify your giving that vote to your reasons and to your consciences. I should not like you to miss that exercise of self-inspection. I should earnestly trust that during the time that must intervene between now and then you will not dwell upon the favourite points of your candidate so much as you will examine all the points affecting all the candidates—(Hear, hear.)—and come to your conclusion after patient consideration of all the reasons which may be urged on one side and on the other, and come to it as a reasonable process. (Hear, hear.)

He hoped during the intervening two months they would not forget Ireland and the debt of sympathy owing to her, and that they would discourage the "No Popery" cry, and act in accordance with their desire for the equal treatment of all her Majesty's subjects.

A policy of conciliation is surely a policy which Englishmen may be proud of prosecuting. "Blessed are the peacemakers," aye, and blessed are those who are trying to heal the divisions that have existed from time past almost immemorial between two countries which ought never to have been sundered. (Hear, hear, and applause.) For my own part there is nothing in which I more admire the statesmanship of Mr. Gladstone than this, that Mr. Gladstone has proposed to himself in that statesmanship a high and worthy object. (Applause.) He has proposed to make two countries one; he has proposed to harmonise them not merely by law but by affection; he has proposed to bring their thoughts and their sympathies into contact with ours, and just as two drops of water when brought into contact will run into one and make one drop, so he would have these two nations so brought into contact by their sympathies, their reasons, and their affections, through means of justice, that the two nations, although divided by the Channel, shall yet be one in substance, one in purpose, one in feeling—(cheers)—and Ireland, so far from being England's great difficulty, in the times that are to come, shall be looked to as England's greatest assistance in every glorious and arduous enterprise. (Cheers.) We must do justice, undoubtedly, by removing our meddling hands from that which Ireland resents being touched, and which we should resent being touched if it were our case, namely, our faith in respect of God and the eternal world. If any persons sought to interpose between us and the full expression of our conscience, however they might think us mistaken and however good their motives might be, we should feel that they had only a right to interpose in one way, and that was by putting before us reasons for the change of our faith. (Hear, hear.) But if the laws of a country, which ought to be equally applied over all, are to be made the instrument of flaunting insult and contumely at the faith of Ireland, can you wonder at the disaffection which spreads amongst the Irish people? Is it likely that Ireland would have any strong attachment to England if England is constantly flaunting in the face of Ireland, and that through the agency of public law and public money, her own faith? No, human nature cannot stand that; human nature never has stood it. All persecution, and especially all persecution that has been effected by the law, has proved to be a profound mistake. (Hear, hear.) We have opposed, first of all, in the cruelest possible way, and by the sword—we have opposed Roman Catholicism; we have opposed it by Acts of Parliament—penal Acts, which were constantly worrying and tormenting the inhabitants; we have opposed it by withholding from the Irish people the same privileges which we give to the Protestants; and now I think the time has fairly arrived when we ought to cease to strive together, and instead of opposing Roman Catholicism and setting ourselves up in favour of Protestantism by law, we should let all religions fairly take their due position according to their merits, stand or fall by their own vitality, push their way by the energy of their own disciples, have a clear stage and no favour, and live or die just as they deserve. (Loud cheers.) Well, you agree with me on that subject at all events, and remember that that is one respect in which the election more especially makes its appeal to you. The message of the Crown to you, when the dissolution takes place, will be after this fashion, or at all events may be thus interpreted; will you, or will you not, have Ireland conciliated to you by a policy of disestablishment and disendowment? If you will, vote for such candidates as are in favour of that policy; if you will not, then vote for those who are in favour of the policy of Mr. Disraeli. There really is no middle course between the two. (Hear, hear.) We must have the one or the other.

Mr. Miall then dwelt upon the importance of economical government, and spoke of national extravagance as a great sin:—

We don't properly think of the misery that we inflict upon thousands upon thousands of our fellow-creatures by keeping up this wasteful expenditure. It makes all the difference to them, sometimes, this question of taxation, between comparative comfort and downright misery, and especially in hard years, when the harvest has been but scanty, when the price of food is high, when employment is perhaps scarce, and when there is the greatest difficulty even in finding subsistence for those who are very willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. I say that in such years as these the taxation that is more than it need to have been, and that is constantly wasted in extravagance in official

circles, is a great sin perpetrated against the people, and will be held a sin by Him who judges sin. I do hope and believe that Mr. Gladstone will be assisted this year at the general election by representatives sent back to him who will strengthen his hands and back his legislation in order to restrain the grasping and the greediness of those who are round about every Government, trying, like a sponge, to absorb as much as possible, and retain it as long as it can be retained. I shall be most happy in the coming Parliament, if I should be sent there—and if you remain in the same mind as you have been in during the last fortnight I cannot doubt about that—(Hear, hear)—to use my efforts for obtaining a somewhat cheaper and more efficient Government, for I think that just in proportion to its efficiency will be its cheapness. Waste goes in employing hands that are not wanted—(Hear, hear)—and in giving far more salaries to those who do nothing than to those who do the work. (Applause.) Hardly two men are appointed for the performance of a certain service, and who perhaps are very cheaply paid for the service that they perform, but what there is somebody appointed to overlook them in doing it, who receives three times as much as both those who actually do the work. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Well, that is a thing that must be brought to a close. We want a revision of all our establishments, and in this respect, as I said before, an efficient Government will be sure to be a cheap one. (Hear, hear.)

After Mr. Miall had answered one or two questions,

Councillor READ moved the usual vote in favour of Mr. Miall, which was seconded by Mr. DENBY, who contended that at this crisis Bradford did not want to be represented by a man whose chief qualification was that he was a townsman, but by one capable of dealing with national and imperial questions—a citizen of the world. Mr. JOHN CLARK supported the motion, and said that he had known Mr. Ripley from a boy, and now that he (the speaker) was a grey-headed man he did not know that he was under one single political obligation to him. In his younger days he had been willing to employ perhaps questionable means in order to get the franchise, but Mr. Ripley had never come forward to check, advise, or direct him. He once heard a delver say, "Clark, I was once braying at a stone with a great big hammer. An idler was standing not far off, and I brayed the stone until I sweat. He saw it crack on far side from me, and he comes and says, 'You don't know how to break the stone at all; let me show you how to do it,' when he gave it a bat, and it separated, and he had all the credit of my labour." (Laughter.) Don't let it be so with Mr. Ripley. Let them be guided still by those who had assisted them to get the franchise, and don't let Mr. Ripley come in and have the credit of it. (Applause.) The motion was carried with one dissentient.

Mr. MIALL in responding said: This is the fifteenth meeting that I have attended since I came down, and I must express my gratitude that I have been beaten in none. (Hear, hear.) At almost every one the majority that has carried me has been quite out of proportion to the hands that were held up against me. Now, I don't say that I or any other candidate has a right to expect from any man that he should be guided by my experience, but if I were in Mr. Ripley's position, and were he in mine, I think I should quietly consider over with myself thus:—I have been beaten in all the wards except one or two, and my antagonist has carried all the wards without exception. Is it worth my while carrying on a contest? and if I can spare the citizens of Bradford the worry and annoyance of a contest that can only end one way, cannot I gratify them by withdrawing any personal claim that I have and allow them to decide for themselves? (Applause.) After some remarks from Mr. R. KELL, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

At a preceding meeting held the same evening in the same ward, Mr. WM. DODGSON said that in his canvass for Messrs. Forster and Miall, he had encountered an old gentleman, the keeper of one of the largest Wesleyan chapels in Bradford, who said he would never vote for Mr. Miall until that gentleman repented the deed, and made restitution for what he did against his family (in which it appeared he included the whole Methodist Society) twenty years ago. Mr. Dodgson asked Mr. Miall to explain the circumstances referred to, and Mr. MIALL replied that he would gladly do so, but he did not know that he had ever said anything about Methodists that he should not say about any other body under similar circumstances, but he really did not know what he had said about them. Mr. Dodgson said he had forgotten to state that the old gentleman charged Mr. Miall with wanting to starve all their ministers to death, by stopping their supplies. Mr. MIALL said the whole thing was just like a romance to him. So far as the starving of Wesleyan ministers was concerned, he might say that there was no religious denomination whose ministers he would injure in any way, and there was no denomination of Christians whose ministers he did not wish to see respected and supported according to their merits. (Hear, hear.) He could not answer a charge which he could not identify, but he said quite distinctly that he had often expressed the utmost admiration, first, of the excellent organisation which the Methodists had for the doing of their religious work, and, secondly, of the zeal and the fidelity with which they prosecuted that work. He shrank not from saying so at any time, though he would not say it merely to please any man, but he said it because he thought it. As to the charge about his wishing to stop the supplies of the ministers of the Methodists, he might as well deny that he had attempted to stop the sun in its course. (Hear, hear.) In reply to further questions by Mr. Buxton and Councillor France, Mr. Miall said he held that Church property could be taken by the Government because it had never lost hold of it. It had always legislated about it, sometimes taken some away, and sometimes altered the

disposition of it, and always claimed to be master of it. The property certainly did not belong to the clergy, who could not will it away, and had only a life interest in it. It had been passed from one religious body to another, and now that the funds were not being properly used in Ireland the Government had undoubtedly a right to say what should be done with the property. Vested interests would be cared for, and a portion of the glebe lands adjoining the manse would be left for the use of the clergy, together with the manse themselves, but the tithes would be taken away. (Applause.) It was not intended to meddle with modern endowments; for instance, supposing the English Church were being reformed, the churches recently erected in Bradford would not be touched in this day in the slightest degree. He did not think that any man upon the face of the earth had a right to dispose of the land of this country for a thousand years. It was a principle received by all statesmen of sense that this should not be, and if his memory served him, even Sir John Taylor Coleridge, an ex-judge, in a conversation which took place in the Education Commission, admitted that the absolute will of a founder of an endowment ought not to prevail as against public policy beyond two generations. (Hear, and applause.) He did not think it either fair or just that land should be tied up for a thousand years. Suppose the clergy got possession of all the land of the country, and had a perfect right to do as they liked with it, what would be thought were they to propose to lay it all down in grass? There was a fund in London for the purpose of punishing and burning heretics, and surely his questioner would not defend the appropriation of its funds for that purpose. (Applause.) Mr. W. TORRIS moved, and Mr. J. FOULDS seconded the usual vote in favour of Forster and Miall, and pledging the meeting to secure their return. The motion was carried amid loud applause, about a dozen dissentients holding up their hands against it.

In reviewing the recent ward-meetings the *Bradford Review* says:—"Mr. Ripley held eight ward meetings, and his candidature was condemned at six out of these eight meetings: at five of them by a very large majority. He carried two, both held in public houses, and one in his own ward, in which he is the largest employer. Mr. Miall has addressed fifteen meetings. He began with one in the East Ward, at the Mechanics' Institute, when 1,200 persons were present and as many went away unable to gain admission. He has since held meetings at the Great Horton Co-operative Hall, at Carlisle-road, Manningham, at the Theatre Royal, at the Borough West School, at the Bower-street Temperance Hall, at Brick-lane, at the Secular Hall, at the Napoleon Inn, Wakefield-road, at the Craven Heifer, Manchester-road, at the Listerhills Independent Schoolroom, outside the White Bear Inn, New Leeds, in the circus ground, Leeds-road, at the Green Man, Undercliffe, and at College Chapel School, High-street. Out of these fifteen meetings, one—that at the Theatre—was attended by over 2,000 persons. At four more of them—that in the Mechanics' Institute, and three of the out-door meetings—the audiences numbered over 1,000, often considerably more. Altogether, more than ten thousand persons have attended Mr. Miall's meetings. The vast majority of these have been voters, and not more than a hundred persons have held up their hands for Mr. Ripley at all the meetings. These facts speak for themselves."

BIRKENHEAD.—It is announced that Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., will contest this borough in the Liberal interest, on the understanding that he will receive the support of the Roman Catholic party, who muster very strongly in Birkenhead. The Presbyterians and Dissenters also form a numerous element in the constituency, and will vote for a candidate with the Gladstone programme. Mr. Laird, the present member, will therefore have a tough battle to fight.

BIRMINGHAM.—As the canvass for the Liberal candidates proceeds, it is found that the whole of the newly enfranchised, with exceptions so few as to be hardly worth notice, are Radicals of the old Birmingham type, and that they will not only vote with their party almost to a man, but are eager to place themselves under the guidance of the Liberal election committee, so that their votes may be distributed equally among the Liberal candidates, in order that the representation of the borough may not be affected by the minority clause.

CARDIFF.—An address has been issued by the Liberal Election Committee, announcing the completion of the canvass on behalf of Colonel Stuart, and stating that the result places his re-election beyond doubt. The committee refer to the introduction of the Marquis of Bute's name into the contest, and the admission of his trustee that without the Marquis's support a Conservative could not be returned. Now that the canvass proves conclusively that there is a large Liberal majority, the committee add that it would be a graceful act on the part of Lord Bute's advisers to withdraw his support of a candidate who has no chance of success.

CHELSEA.—Sir Henry Hoare, one of the Liberal candidates, positively declines to withdraw at the suggestion of the supporters of Mr. Odger. He states that he was first in the field, and that his candidature has received the sanction of several large public meetings of the electors. He adds that if the Liberal interest in the borough is divided, it will be done by Mr. Odger and his friends in bringing him forward at the eleventh hour, when there were two Conservatives' standing. It is stated that the working men of London have already subscribed sufficient funds to contest the borough, and that the electors

of Chelsea will support Mr. Odger in a dignified manner in the event of his being elected. Over two thousand *bona fide* electors have signed Mr. Odger's requisition. It is very probable, if this split among the Liberals continues, that one of the Conservative candidates will be returned. Mr. Dilke (L), and Dr. Russell and Mr. Freake (C) are actively pursuing their canvass.

CHELSEHAM.—At a meeting to support Mr. Agg Gardner, the Conservative candidate, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the newly-appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Office, supported him. Mr. Stroud, one of the speakers, having imputed to Mr. Gladstone sordid and unworthy motives in his public conduct, Sir Michael emphatically dissented from this view, expressing his belief that whatever Mr. Gladstone did, and however wrong it was, it was done conscientiously; that Mr. Gladstone was easily convinced and easily persuaded, but that he was an honourable man, and one with whose political acts sordid motives had nothing whatever to do.

CHICHESTER.—Mr. George Potter has been delivering an address on the Irish Church and political questions of the day to the working men of this borough, and urged them not to be intimidated by the territorial influence of the Richmond family. The Rev. J. Marten presided, and said that in his opinion the time had come when Dissenting ministers should no longer take neutral ground, whilst the Prime of all England was interfering, and many of the clergy openly declaring their political Churchmanship. He for one should no longer take neutral ground, but accept at once the epithet, "political Dissenter," and in these stirring times take a decided stand for the common good of his fellow-countrymen. The meeting terminated with three cheers for John Abel Smith, the Liberal candidate.

DEVON (EAST).—East Devon will be contested by the Liberals. A general meeting of members of the district committees was held on Thursday. It was reported that the several districts had been canvassed, and such an estimate of the Liberal strength was given as induced the meeting to determine unanimously that the division should be contested. O. J. Wade, Esq., the Liberal and able magistrate of Stonelands, Bovey Tracey, was resolved on for a candidate, if that gentleman would accept the honour. Mr. Wade had previously expressed his determination to stand, or stand aside and work for another, if another candidate who would bring more strength to his party should be found. Mr. Wade was unanimously adopted, and a subscription will be opened in aid of the election. One gentleman of Torquay has given the munificent sum of 500*l.* Mr. Wade is a thorough farmers' candidate.—*Western Times*.

DEVON (SOUTH).—The electors of South Devon cling to Lord Amberley in the most earnest spirit. His lordship, the Tories say, has no property and but very few personal acquaintances in the division. He is opposed to a couple of experienced senators, one of whom was in Parliament long before the young noble was born. Mr. Kekewich, moreover, has much personal popularity, and lives in the general respect of all. Nevertheless, he could not carry a show of hands in his favour either at Oakhampton, on Saturday, or at Holsworthy, on Wednesday. The popular feeling was overwhelmingly expressed in favour of Lord Amberley. The Caucasian baronet, who does a mean thing by his tenants in respect to rabbits, was pelted with a dead one, and the resolution which had been prepared in favour of the Tory candidates didn't get a couple of score of hands held up for it, the multitudinous meeting being all for Lord Amberley and Gladstone's policy.—*Western Times*.

DEVON (NORTH).—Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Walrond (Conservatives) addressed a meeting in the Music-hall, Barnstaple, on Friday. There was great uproar, and the meeting ended in confusion. Mr. Acland (Liberal) spoke in the square to a large and enthusiastic crowd.

DROITWICH.—Mr. Corbett, of Stoke Prior, will oppose Sir John Pakington, in the Liberal interest. He is a local manufacturer, and is the employer of a large number of workpeople.

DUNDEE.—In this Scotch borough, which is in future to return two members, the electors are now 14,711. The constituency has been more than quadrupled.

EAST RETFORD.—Lord Galway, the Conservative member for East Retford and the Hundred of Basethlaw, has issued his address to his constituents, in the course of which he says, "The real question now at issue is whether you will support the Protestant religion in Ireland, or whether you prefer Papal supremacy in that country. If the Irish Protestant Church 'ceases to exist as an Establishment' (these were the words of Mr. Gladstone's resolution), Papal supremacy must, sooner or later, be the inevitable result." Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre, who was brought forward in the Conservative interest against Mr. Foljambe, M.P., has retired. There is now, therefore, little likelihood of any opposition.

GUILDFORD.—There are 500 new voters in this borough, of whom Mr. Onslow (L) is said to have secured 350. Mr. Garth (C), his opponent, is working with vigour.

HACKNEY.—Mr. Charles Reed addressed an influential meeting of the electors of this borough on Thursday evening at Paradise House, the residence of Mr. Stephen Crane, of Love-lane, Eastcheap; the chair being taken by Mr. George T. Williamson. At the conclusion of his address it was unanimously resolved to support Mr. Reed. On Saturday evening Mr. Reed addressed a large and orderly meeting in the open air, London-road, Clapton, presided over by Mr. William Green, who in a telling manner introduced the candidate to the electors present. Mr. Reed prefaced his remarks by expressing his deep regret at the reception awarded to the Conservative

candidate (Colonel Thomson) at the Shoreditch Town Hall on the Thursday previous; stated that he had no quarrel with any one; believed all the gentlemen in the field were honourable men; hoped there would be a fair hearing given to each speaker, and declared that the disturbance was entirely without the knowledge of himself or his committee. He congratulated his friends upon having the right to hold these public meetings. Mr. Reed said he was not a partisan, would struggle for principle rather than for a party, would support Mr. Gladstone rather than the present Premier, because he believed him to be a greater friend to civil and religious liberty. He inquired the difference between a Conservative and Constitutionalist, and denounced strongly the interference of Carlton Club nominees with any borough. Mr. Reed then enlarged upon the various political and religious topics of the day, and stated that should he be returned as the first member of his own borough he would attend to the social rather than the strictly political measures that might be introduced. He declared the present Reform Bill was surrounded with so many safeguards that it was useless to the working man, upon whom the ratepaying clauses were a hardship that pressed very heavily. He was in favour of a large reduction in the national expenditure and of the gradual extinction of the national debt, the interest of which (27,000,000*l.*) would be sufficient for the expenses of the Government. Mr. Reed's views met with a hearty response, and the vote of confidence proposed by Messrs. Aspland and Johns passed unanimously.

HARWICH.—Colonel Luke White has announced himself as a Liberal candidate for Harwich, Mr. C. H. Turner having declined to come forward. Colonel White was formerly a Lord of the Treasury.

HEREFORD.—Captain Scott Jervis, one of the Liberal candidates, writes to say that he has not retired.

HIGH WYCOMBE.—Mr. J. R. Mills, M.P., has issued an address soliciting the suffrages of the electors. He is in favour of the ballot, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the extension of education on unsectarian principles. At a large meeting of the new electors, resolutions in favour of Mr. Mills's candidature were almost unanimously passed. Captain Carington also addressed his supporters, and has been well received. The requisition to Mr. Mills, signed by 318 newly enfranchised electors, was presented at a large meeting held at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. The mayor presided. A resolution in favour of his candidature was carried amid loud cheers, only about a dozen hands being held up against it. The claims of Mr. Mills were supported by the Rev. John Hayden, and Messrs. Lucas, Austin, Holland, and Redington. It is complained that Captain Carington, who is an officer of the Guards, has been very remiss in his attendance at the House of Commons. A committee has been formed to promote the return of Mr. Mills, and his declaration that he will support the ballot has given much satisfaction.

IPSWICH.—The seat vacated by Mr. Cobbold (Conservative) is sought by Mr. J. R. Bulwer, Q.C., who in his address, says:—"Disestablishment, so far as the Church is concerned, means anarchy. I should therefore, oppose to the utmost any attempt to disestablish our National Church, either in this country or in Ireland." It is expected that another Conservative will be persuaded to run with him against Messrs. Adair and West, the Liberal candidates.

IRELAND.—One of our Irish correspondents writes:—"The estimate of the probable result of our Irish elections in your last number is not quite accurate. The Liberals hope to gain eleven seats, viz., Derry City, Dublin City, *King's County, *Wexford County, Cork County, Mayo County, Sligo County, *Bandon, *New Ross, Youghal, and Dundalk; Belfast and Newry are less certain. Those marked (*) are already certain. The second seat for Wicklow County could be secured if the Earl of Fitzwilliam thought fit. In your list of Irish candidates Brodigan (for Drogheda) should be "L," not "C." He is an extreme Roman Catholic put up against Whitworth by a section of that body. In Limerick "Gavin" is a "L" not "C," while Mr. Tait, if he stands, will have, I fear, to be classed "C." He will not go in for the abolition of the Establishment, though an Independent. Let me add that the lodger franchise will tell in some boroughs. Thus, in Dublin there are 3,000 Liberal and 1,600 Conservative claims. The only probable (I might say possible) Conservative gains are Sligo and Portlinton. On the whole, I think we may anticipate a net Liberal gain of eight, or sixteen on a division. I doubt if you will have a greater gain in England in proportion to numbers."

KILMARNOCK BURGH.—Mr. Alexander Macdonald, the well-known miners' secretary, who has come forward to contest the Kilmarnock Burghs against Mr. E. P. Bouverie, the present member, accepts the Liberal programme generally, and will do all in his power to promote the establishment of courts of conciliation, where workmen and masters might discuss their grievances and come to an understanding without having recourse to strikes and lockouts. Mr. Macdonald says his election must be free of cost on his part, and that he will neither canvass nor form committees.

KIRKCALDY BURGH.—Mr. Aytoun, M.P., addressed a meeting of the electors and non-electors in Kirkcaldy on Tuesday evening, Bailie Barnet presiding. Mr. Aytoun, in the course of his address, said he thought the Irish Church should be disestablished and disendowed as a measure of justice, and he believed that would be the first step towards bringing about tranquillity and prosperity in Ireland. He was, however, of opinion that so long as the people remained Ultramontane, and so long as the

priests maintained the amount of power which they possessed at present, and used it as they had hitherto done, it was quite impossible that the people of Ireland could in political questions become cordially united with the people of this country. In regard to the resolution he proposed last session as to the application of the funds of the Irish Church, he denied that it was in any respect hostile to the objects which Mr. Gladstone had in view. It is rumoured that Provost Swan, of Kirkcaldy, is to be brought forward to contest the seat.

LEICESTERSHIRE (SOUTH).—Mr. T. T. Paget, the Liberal candidate, has been holding meetings during the past week. At one of these he expressed his entire concurrence in the measures proposed by Mr. Gladstone relative to the Irish Church, which would remove the greatest blot in the English escutcheon. That Church had, he said, eminently failed as a missionary Church, and he denied Lord John Manners's assertion that it had administered the consolations of religion to the poor and needy. He did not believe that in the disestablishment of the Irish Church there was any danger to the English Church. If that institution fell it would be in consequence of its own divisions and the folly of its own friends. Mr. Paget condemned the extravagant expenditure of the present Government, and said it would be for the people to determine whether that extravagance should continue in the new Parliament. Referring to some local circumstances, he thought the example set by Earl Russell was one which the landlords in that division would do well to follow. At the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's speech, a resolution in his favour was carried unanimously.

LIVERPOOL.—The voters on the register are now 38,900, against 21,000 last year. A great meeting of working men, estimated at five thousand, has been held to protest against the conduct of the Conservative party in Liverpool, in consequence of having entered objections against 6,000 of the working men, who, so far as politics and religion went, were Liberals, and the majority of them Roman Catholics. Resolutions in favour of the Liberal candidates, Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Massey (for Liverpool), and Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Grenfell, were proposed and carried with great enthusiasm.

LONDON CITY.—The requisition to Messrs. Charles Bell, Philip Twells, and Mr. Alderman Gibbons, requesting them to become Conservative candidates, has been presented to them, and they have expressed their determination to stand.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Murphy, writing to the *Manchester Examiner*, says that he is confident that the Tories and Protestants of the noble city of Manchester will return him at the head of the poll. He addressed a large open-air meeting in the neighbourhood of Brunswick-street, Chorlton, on Saturday afternoon. He informed the meeting that his tent is on the way to that city. A resolution in favour of Murphy's candidature was put and carried.

MERTHYR TYDIL.—Mr. Henry Richard is now on a visit to this borough. Last week he addressed the electors every evening at the following places in succession:—Aberaman, Cwmbach, Mountain Ash, Mill-street, Hirwaun, and Abercwmboi, all in the neighbourhood of Aberdare. His progress hitherto has been triumphant. The largest buildings that could be obtained have been crowded to their utmost capacity. Mr. Richard's addresses, which have been partly in English and partly in Welsh, have been most cordially received, and the resolutions, pledging the meetings to return him to Parliament, have been carried with absolute unanimity. Mr. Richard has been the guest of David Davies, Esq., of Maesffynon. At four of the meetings the people insisted upon taking the horses out of the carriage, and, despite all protests, dragging Mr. and Mrs. Richard, and their host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, in triumph through the streets. On Friday evening, as they were going to Hirwaun, an immense crowd of people met them about three-quarters of a mile outside the town, with banners and music, and dragged the carriage into the town, with loud cheers. Unfortunately, there was no building in the place that could hold a third of the people. Mr. Richard therefore addressed them briefly in Welsh in the open air, and then adjourned, with as many as could get admission, to the Independent Chapel, every inch of space in which was soon occupied. One very interesting feature connected with these meetings is the number of working men who take part in them. Many of them have delivered addresses, marked by rare political intelligence and earnestness, together with a rich native humour and eloquence that have thrown the meetings into a perfect tumult of applause. Mr. Richard is to address a series of meetings this week at Merthyr and its neighbourhood. The *Merthyr Telegraph* speaks of an alleged attempt to injure Mr. Richard in the following paragraph:—

It appears that in returning from the Cwmbach meeting on Tuesday night, Mr. Richard got into the carriage of Mr. D. Davies, of Maesffynon, with whom he is staying, with the view of returning home. In proceeding to Aberdare, the carriage would have passed over a solitary piece of road, and across a private railway. Near this crossing some evil-disposed miscreant, with a view, undoubtedly, of occasioning personal injury to Mr. Richard, had taken down the gate that separates the railway from the highway and placed it on the road, their purpose evidently being to upset the carriage in which Mr. Richard and his friends were riding. Fortunately, though, some persons who had just attended the meeting were passing by this spot just before Mr. Richard arrived there, and, having stumbled over something in the road, saw the gate, and, guessing the diabolical object for which it was placed there, they removed it, and gave information to the authorities of their discovery. The implement of destruction having been removed, Mr. Richard, of course, travelled safely home; and to the circumstance of these persons passing by must be attributed the prevention of a great crime,

and one that would have plunged the whole borough into consternation.

The gate happened to belong to Mr. Fothergill, who is also one of the candidates for Merthyr. That gentleman has promptly offered a reward of 20*l.* for the discovery of the perpetrator of the outrage. The friends both of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Fothergill have also been holding meetings.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—There is a very severe contest going on in this county between the sitting members, the Hon. O. Morgan (brother of Lord Tredegar) and Colonel Somerset (nominee of the Duke of Beaufort), Conservatives, and Colonel Clifford, Liberal. An article in the *Daily News* says:—"The old register has been attended to by the Liberals, and is said to be more than ordinarily favourable to them. The old constituency was about 5,000. It will be doubled by the new registration. The great bulk of the new voters reside in the manufacturing districts of the county, and are believed to be entirely independent voters. As Dissenters they are very strong upon the question of the Irish Church, on which Colonel Clifford has spoken out. The ministers will support him to a man; so, it is believed, will the whole of their congregations; and so will Lady Llanover, who is working the ladies of the county like an election agent, and whose fascinating influence many people say they can't oppose. 'Newport,' believes that, despite all the influence of 'the duke,' even with the aid of the Morgans, Baileys, and the rest of the 'hot-blast' men, they shall carry Colonel Gifford at the top of the poll, leaving the two Tories to fight it out between them. In that case it is not unlikely that 'the duke' will lose the seat for the first time this hundred years."

MONMOUTH BOROUGH.—This constituency is contested by Mr. Humphries, a local ironmaster (C), Sir John Ramsden (L). The proportion of voters is as follows:—Newport, 3,160; Monmouth, 500; Usk, 200. Newport has been thoroughly canvassed, and it is anticipated that it will give votes in the proportion of nearly four to one in favour of Sir John Ramsden. In Monmouth a small Tory majority is expected; but at Usk, in consequence of a resident influence being given on this occasion to the Liberal cause, it is thought that the Tory party will be more than neutralised. There can hardly be any doubt of the issue.

NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT).—Mr. C. W. Martin in his address, says he wishes that those who may have voted for him on the supposition that he opposed the ballot should be apprised that he desires to be considered at liberty to vote for that measure without breach of faith if he should find, from the manner in which the approaching election is conducted, that the protection of the ballot is necessary.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTH).—Lord Frederick Fitzroy, brother of the Duke of Grafton, is at present the only Liberal candidate in the field, but on Saturday the county was placarded with a request to the Liberal electors not to promise their second vote, as another Liberal candidate would be brought forward. The general opinion on both sides is that if a second Liberal is brought forward in conjunction with Lord Frederick Fitzroy he will be returned. Efforts are being made by the Conservatives to induce Sir R. Knightley to appear once more as a candidate.

NORWICH.—Sir W. Russell has issued his address. He states that he shall be prepared, if re-elected, to support Mr. Gladstone in his endeavours to settle the Irish Church question. He will also support such measures as may be necessary for altering and amending the last Reform Bill, more especially as regards the compound householders clause. He is anxious to reduce the national expenditure, and will support a measure of national education framed in a liberal spirit. Finally, Sir W. Russell states that he will be prepared to give his hearty support to Mr. Gladstone and the great Liberal party. Mr. E. Warner, the other Liberal sitting member, will retire. Mr. J. H. Tillett is the only other Liberal candidate in the field. No Conservative candidates are at present announced.

OXFORDSHIRE.—The independent Liberals are still anxiously seeking for a second Liberal candidate. From a careful examination of the register it seems clear that the Liberals have now a considerable majority. Since the last contest, in 1862, the constituency is increased by about 2,000. At that contest, fought by the Liberals under every conceivable disadvantage, they were beaten by only 178.

PORTSMOUTH.—This borough is represented by two Liberals; but the Mayor of the town, Mr. R. E. Davies, has become very popular with his fellow-townsmen, and a requisition largely signed has been presented to him, asking him to come forward as a candidate at the coming election. In his reply he says, "With these convictions strongly impressed upon my mind, I can no longer hesitate to say that I ought not to allow any candidature of mine to jeopardise the Liberal representation of this important borough; and therefore, with my warmest thanks to the requisitionists, and others who tendered me offers of support, I beg to announce my intention of not coming forward as a candidate at the next election."

ROXBURGHSHIRE.—Lord Schomberg H. Kerr has announced that he will come forward in opposition to Sir William Scott. In his address to the electors he says that if returned to Parliament he will give a general and independent support to the Conservative party.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Roebuck's recent ill-judged speech at the Cutlers' Feast has seriously affected the chance of his re-election. Local committees in all the wards have been formed to promote the return of Mr. Mundella, his opponent, and Mr. Mundella's supporters have resolved to split their votes with Mr. Hadfield.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. Smith and Sir M. W. Watkin addressed a meeting of Liberals at Stockport on Thursday. The new knight declared his intention to vote for the second reading of a Permissive Bill, with a view to a thorough investigation being made by a select committee. He also announced his intention to vote for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and accounted for his amendment on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions as a stratagem "to protect Mr. Gladstone's flank." Sir Edward complained that of late he had been "one of the best-abused men in England," and remarked that if he had any enemies it was because he had done "a great deal of good for a great number of people." In response to an invitation from some person in the body of the room, he took off his coat at the outset of his speech, and in that state addressed his audience.

SURREY (MID).—A colleague has been found for Mr. Julian Goldsmid. Mr. C. H. Roberts has issued his address. He promises his hearty support to Mr. Gladstone, "inspired by personal respect and political sympathy." He is opposed to the income-tax as a continuous impost, so long as, in its adjustment, no distinction is made between precarious and permanent incomes; and is in favour of Mr. Locke King's plan for assimilating the devolution of real and personal property in cases of intestacy.

TAUNTON.—Two of the Liberal candidates for this borough, Mr. Cole, Q.C., and Mr. Henry James, have agreed to abide by the decision of a test vote.

TRALEE.—The Tories, by green placards and other stale devices, have tried to rouse a Fenian opposition against The O'Donoghue. The pretext is, that, with characteristic chivalry, he has lately avowed himself a supporter and political friend of Serjeant Barry, M.P. for Dungarvan, who is obnoxious as having conducted some of the Fenian trials. The O'Donoghue, however, is safe enough from such paltry tactics.

TRURO.—Last week Mr. Passmore Edwards, of London, addressed a crowded meeting, chiefly composed of working men, with a view of becoming a candidate for the borough, in conjunction with the Hon. Captain Vivian. At the close of his speech, Mr. Edwards said he would not canvass, but he would do his best to lay his principles before them, and if the electors were united he had no doubt but that they would return two Liberals. He resumed his seat amid much cheering. A resolution that Mr. Edwards was a fit and proper person to represent the borough in Parliament was carried unanimously. Mr. Edwards in reply, said if a majority of the new electors signed a requisition asking him to become a candidate, he would throw himself in their midst and fight as well as he possibly could.

WENLOCK.—Mr. Alexander Brown, son of the late Sir William Brown, the founder of the Liberal Free Library, has accepted a requisition to contest Wenlock against General Forester, the Conservative.

WHITEHAVEN.—Mr. Cavendish Bentinck's seat is challenged by Mr. A. B. Steward, a gentleman of Liberal opinions, resident near the town, and the chairman of the local railway company. Since the first Reform Act the Tories have held possession of Whitehaven without dispute; but the new franchise will, it is anticipated, entirely change the character of the constituency.

WORCESTERSHIRE (EAST).—Mr. Richard Biddulph Martin, of Overbury Court, Overbury, and a member of a London banking firm, has consented to come forward in the Liberal interest, in conjunction with the Hon. C. G. Lyttelton, in place of Mr. Brown-Westhead, who stands for York.

CHEAP UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

(From the Daily News.)

The scheme of University extension advocated by Mr. Kitchen, of Christ Church, is so spirited and liberal that we naturally hesitate and scruple to say anything discouraging to its authors. But when such a topic is fairly on the table, and men are at leisure to sit round it and hand it about, then is the time for offering suggestions of cognate spirit, in the hope that they may receive attention, and occupy men's minds a little longer than at a less convenient season. It may be assumed that we agree in wishing that it were possible for a certain number of young men to breathe the air of an old and noble University, and to be raised above the limited and vulgar set of notions into which they were born, without necessarily entering into the competition for emoluments, or crowding the already overcrowded professions, or incurring expense out of proportion to the income of the student's family. We all wish that it should be made easy for an ingenious and spirited lad, without entering into the college or club life of Oxford, to lift up his heart and strengthen his mind by contact with the intellectual and unworldly men who give Oxford its character. We wish him, after three years of humble and enthusiastic study, to go back to a small town, or to break fresh ground in a colony, ennobled for life by the priceless influence of literary and philosophical teachers. The invitation surely is to those who thirst, and the fountain is to flow for them with unbought waters. The supply is ready and abundant, over and above the collegiate channels. Let the men of business, the prudent and the courteous wardens or censors, "serve tables" in keeping the accounts of gentlemen commoners; let the earnest, communicative scholars be free for the apostolic duty of teaching those who are bent upon learning. It is simple teaching and learning of which we speak. They have no time to spare, these Kirke Whites of our day; they must not, like the country gentleman's son, make the term a time of feasting and talking, and put off reading till the long vacation. They

are to earn their bread as tradesmen, or attorneys, or station-masters, or land-agents, or even as artisans or as breakers of the clod and smiters of the forest. They will hasten to make themselves like-minded with the academical gentlemen, to ransack the dead libraries and the live brains, to catch the fine critical taste, which, like the accent of the voice, will henceforth distinguish them amongst their neighbours. Their life at the Universities must be a life of many privations; for they must be content to see the multitude trooping to play-grounds without following it; but let it be, if it can be so arranged, a life free from mortifications. Give them above all things the right of seclusion. Trouble them not with compulsory attendance at places where the majority will be well dressed. Let them lodge in any attics they can find, and buy their loaves for themselves, with no one to ask how many meals they take or where they take them.

A most praiseworthy attempt has been made by Mr. Chase, of St. Mary's Hall, under the auspices of Oriol College, to provide a cheap cenobitic establishment, where much is saved by the common breakfast in hall, and by frugal contrivances. But such economy is mere extravagance compared with the thrift of a lonely student. Give a young man gratuitous teaching and examination, a plain stuff gown to hide his elbows when he goes to lectures, a loose box in a great library with plenty of pens and paper, a garret to which he may bring from home his own mattress and his little chest; then ask no questions about his dinner, and trust his moral discipline to the police, the parish church, and his distant mother. He will breakfast for twopence on a cup of milk and slices of his own loaf kept in his own cupboard; he will perhaps not dine at all, or dine on a red herring and parsnips. He will pay no bedmaker, and perhaps no laundress. He will take one walk in a week, and read one newspaper. He will go home once a year, perhaps on foot, and there rest. This is the life of the Jean Paul Richters and the Edward Irvings; and of that disciple of John Wesley's, whose food cost threepence a week till he had paid his father's debts.

In any kind of college or hall, or licensed lodging, there are inevitable useless expenses; for this simple reason, that the establishment charges are current through the whole year, whilst the undergraduate's three terms make less than half a year; so that he has to contribute to the maintenance of servants whose services are not wanted, and to the repairs and rates of buildings which are left empty. Besides this he has to pay for the tuition, professedly given by functionaries not of his own choosing, and often useless, or worse than useless; he helps to maintain a pompous staff of proctors and their myrmidons, though he may never need a touch of coercion; and he is forced to go away three times a year, so that if he lives in Cornwall or Westmoreland his travelling must cost as much as a poor student's clothes and washing.

Why cannot the authorities of Oxford take a leaf out of the book of those Scottish Universities with which they have a constant ebb and flow of migration? At Edinburgh a lad of sixteen studies under the professors, and lives, unquestioned and untutored, in any tradesman's house that is selected for him by his parents, subject to no other controller of morals than the municipal government. The most virtuous and even the most refined people in Scotland fearlessly entrust their studious and ambitious sons to unlicensed lodging-houses and to the parochial system; and no evils come of it. Perhaps the Scotch undergraduates are inferior in polish and sprightliness to the men of Christ Church and Merton: their days are spent, perhaps, in dulness which would seem to our public school lads no better than oakum-picking. But they go to Edinburgh, not for society, but for knowledge; and if they have strong understandings and sufficient perseverance, they overcome, with the help of professors, the difficulties of grammar and mathematics. Out of the tutorless horde of lodgers come the ministers of the Kirk—men of pure life, men of authority.

It would seem as if they got enough moral guidance from their public teachers; and one would think it safe, on this experience, to leave our "unattached" Oxford students to the professors and the parish clergy, without appointing tutors to look after them. It will not be a very dangerous class that will be tempted by the offer of knowledge without society, of education without fellowships. Probably only a very few will break from the claims of their bread-winning business to leave their homes and reside a little while in Oxford. It would seem reasonable to expect that a perfectly free admission to the best libraries, laboratories, churches, and lecture-rooms would attract a few young men conscious of having some power not yet developed by a liberal education, and anxious to make good their defects before they were bound down to the daily toll of their craft or trade; and that men of this stamp would have such strength of will as not to need the props and bands of the tutorial system. It will be asked, why derange the old University system for the sake of a few? To which it shall be answered: These few, by the supposition, are worthy of much more than we ask in their names. It is, indeed, always worth while to make great provision for the few, provided only that you do no injustice to the many.

It is, for instance, worth while at a school to form a good library, although it is certain that 99 books out of 100 will not be opened by more than one boy in ten. The abundance of books is an atmosphere for the ten or twenty growing intellects, and it does

no harm to the ten or twenty score of growing bodies. Though the greatest happiness of the greatest number be the guiding maxim, not the less will the truly liberal and far-seeing reformer design establishments and heap up treasures for those who are to be the natural leaders of their neighbours—the seed of that harvest which he will not live to reap.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 16, 1868.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

Messrs. Schuster, Son, and Co., have received, *via* New York, a telegram from Taona, in Peru, which confirms the statement that that town is safe. The telegram also states that Arica has been destroyed, and that the loss of property is enormous. Other telegrams mention the damage to ships at Chinchas, Juin, and Megallones.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—A proclamation by the Queen in Council appears in last night's *Gazette*, proroguing Parliament from the 8th of October to the 26th day of November.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—It is stated that the Conservatives contemplate bringing forward the Marquis of Worcester, eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort, Lord High Steward of Bristol, as a candidate for that city, and that it is not improbable they will contest both seats.—Mr. Wynn (Liberal) is in the field, in opposition to Mr. Bulkeley Hughes for the Carnarvon Boroughs.—Mr. Charles Martin, who unsuccessfully contested Nottingham in 1865, has been accepted as the Conservative candidate at the ensuing election.

THE CASE OF MADAME RACHEL.—At Judges' Chambers, yesterday, an application was made for a writ of *certiorari* to remove the trial of Madame Rachel from the Central Criminal Court to the Court of Queen's Bench, there to be tried by a special jury. The principal ground on which the application was made was that in consequence of a prejudice existing against the defendant amongst the class of persons from whom common jurors are selected it was impossible that she could have a fair trial at the Old Bailey. Mr. Justice Hannen thought that the course suggested should be taken only in case of an exceptional character, and refused to grant the order prayed for. The trial will, therefore, take place at the Old Bailey Sessions next week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The election of a deputy for the department of the Var has ended in the return of the Government candidate, M. Peyrac. M. Dufaure only polled 12,889 votes to his opponent's 17,441.

The authenticity of the Prussian note to France, after having been assumed by some of the best-informed Paris journals, is now conclusively denied. On the other hand, a speech of the King of Prussia, delivered in reply to an address by the University of Kiel, is published, and is far more important, and it may be added more Prussian, than the note that is disavowed. The King says in effect, that while in Europe nobody has any excuse for disturbing the general tranquillity, his trust in the maintenance of peace is the ability of Germany to punish those who may assail her.

The elections in the State of Maine have been won by the Republicans, by a majority of 18,000 votes; and the moral effect of their victory is stated to have been as great as the numerical extent of the vote was remarkable.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The attendance of millers here to-day was small, and trade generally ruled inactive. With only moderate supplies of English wheat on sale, prices were supported, although the demand was on a most restricted scale. In foreign wheat a small consumptive business was concluded, at about late rates. There was a steady inquiry for most descriptions of barley, the quotations for which were firmly supported. The malt trade was very quiet, and prices had a downward tendency. Inferior oats were the turn cheaper, but good sound corn, being scarce, commanded very full values. Beans met a slow sale, on previous terms. There was very little inquiry for peas, yet prices were supported. Maize was unaltered in value. In the English seed market there was very little doing. White mustard was in demand for sowing, but the manufacturers showed no disposition to operate. Clovers were unaltered. Trefoils and trifolium sold at irregular prices. The flour trade was very quiet, but the quotations remained nominally unaltered for all descriptions.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English & Scotch	1,620	—	180	—	370
Irish	—	—	—	—	550
Foreign	11,750	1,500	—	37,420	1,390 kls.
					Maize, 1060 qrs

GREEN PIGMENTS.—Green pigments have been in such bad odour for years, on account of their real or imagined poisonous influence, that chemists have laboured hard to find a form of the favourite colour that shall be above suspicion. Success appears to have crowned their experiments at last; for we are told that a new preparation of a salt of chromium yields a green colouring powder that leaves little to be desired. It is brilliant in tone, perfectly harmless, and possesses other requirements of technical character. It will be known, when it is known, as Imperial Green.—*Once a Week*.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

SUMMARY.

THE terrible news from South America is the most stupendous event of the week. There have been fearful earthquakes in Peru and Ecuador, which are said to have destroyed some thirty thousand lives, several cities, and a vast amount of property and shipping. The information on the subject is very meagre, and there is reason to hope that the loss of life and the devastation caused by this catastrophe have been exaggerated. The accounts by the next West India mail will be looked forward to with great anxiety.

The *Gazette* of last night contains an ominous "proclamation." At the Privy Council on Monday, Parliament was prorogued to November 28th. Should this proclamation hold good, the election cannot take place till December, another month will be added to the labours of candidates, there will be no winter Session, and Mr. Disraeli will remain quietly in office till the beginning of next year. But as the Home Secretary a few weeks ago promised that the dissolution should take place "early in November," it may be that the prorogation to the date named is nothing more than a formality or precaution. We cannot imagine that the Government would be guilty of so great a breach of faith as to postpone the General Election for a month in order to see what may turn up, or to prolong their lease of office for a few weeks, and must assume that the right of the Crown to dissolve at any time will be exercised, as originally proposed, so as to hasten the dissolution. But why it should be necessary to prorogue to the end of November, if it is intended to take that step a month sooner, is a mystery we cannot fathom.

The Registration Courts are in active operation throughout the country. In many places the Revising Barristers are disposed to interpret the law liberally with a view to prevent vexatious litigation, but all of these officials are agreed in rejecting female claims to the suffrage. At Manchester no less than 5,700 women have been summarily struck off the register, on the ground that their claim, though not explicitly condemned by statute law, is contrary to the "intentions" of the legislature—a rather dubious plea one would think. But the barristers have granted cases, so that the question will be decided on appeal before a superior tribunal. Contrary decisions have already been given relative to the lodger franchise. On Monday the Westminster revising barrister struck off the list persons who pay 4s. 6d. a week as rent, but yesterday he consented, on reconsideration, to allow four shillings as the *minimum* claim to obtain a vote. In one case lodgers have been put on the register on the receipt of a *bond fide* certificate; in others they can only secure a vote by appearing in person. In some boroughs the objections to votes are to be numbered by hundreds, and even thousands; and a nice point to be decided is whether some five hundred of inhabitants of Yarmouth to the Norfolk county franchise are sound—that borough not being legally disfranchised till the present Parliament is dissolved.

Though the Liberal party possess no central organisation or great election fund, they are exhibiting great activity in their aggressive warfare. A second candidate has been found to contest Mid-Surrey and South Northampton on their principles; a Liberal has come forward for East Devon; and North Shropshire is to be assailed. Sir John Pakington is to be confronted

in his own quiet retreat at Droitwich; at Whitehaven, the Earl of Lonsdale's pocket borough, where Mr. Cavendish Bentinck has sat for many years unopposed, a Liberal has come forward; and Mr. Laird's seat at Birkenhead will be contested by Captain Sherard Osborn. Though there is an unusually large number of constituencies where Liberals are opposing Liberals, this antagonism has happily, in some cases, ceased; notably at Norwich and Portsmouth. We hope this good example will be extensively followed before the General Election.

The election incidents of the week illustrate the growing popularity of the ballot, and the desire of independent politicians to remain uncommitted on the Irish Church question. Mr. Martin, the candidate for Newport, Isle of Wight, is the type of many Liberals who are doubtful of the efficiency of secret voting, but not unwilling to try it, if demanded by the country. Advocacy of the ballot, coupled with faithful service to his constituents, gives Mr. Remington Mills a great advantage over his antagonist at Wycombe; and opposition to it is one of the most serious obstacles to the re-election of Mr. H. A. Bruce at Merthyr. Throughout Wales, indeed, it is the foremost article of the Liberal creed. Last week we quoted the address of Mr. Welby, an unopposed Conservative for Lincolnshire, who, following the example of the Conservative member for Launceston, candidly admits that in respect to the Irish Church, he cannot accept the "No surrender" policy. Lord Ernest Bruce, another independent member, and representing Marlborough, says that though he opposed Mr. Gladstone's "ill-advised" resolutions, he will be disposed in the next Parliament to support a measure founded on them. "Something must be done," he says, and as levelling up his objectionable, as well as impracticable, his lordship goes for "levelling down." Well may the Prime Minister delay the issue of his address!

The French Imperialists will be encouraged by the result of the election for the Department of the Var. It is not merely that their candidate has been carried by a substantial majority, but that he has defeated M. Dufaure, a foremost Orleanist statesman of moderate opinions, who told the electors that he was "never dazzled by the false splendour" of absolute power, "nor astonished at the prodigious checks which have so rapidly broken down its prestige." M. Dufaure was, it is said, beaten by the elements—a deluge of rain preventing his supporters from coming to the poll. But, be that as it may, this Imperialist success will probably tell in favour of pacific counsels at the Tuileries for the time being, though it will not permanently stem the tide of French Liberalism. In France owing partly to the system of personal rule, opposition to the Government means opposition to the reigning dynasty. Hence the bitterness and violence of political strife.

The authenticity of the Prussian despatch relative to disarmament is now denied even at Berlin, though the fact to which it refers is not disputed. King William has been making a speech on his own account. In reply to an address in favour of peace, presented to him at Kiel, his Majesty replied:—"I do not see throughout Europe any cause for the disturbance of peace. I say this for your tranquillity; and, what will still more reassure you, I perceive in the representatives of the army and navy assembled here the vigour of the Fatherland, who have proved that they do not shun the combat if compelled to fight it out." This strong language is not very reassuring, but it is a warning of which Napoleon III. may well take heed. The King of Prussia's defiant tone, no doubt, has reference to the irritating and insulting diatribes of the Paris Press.

Though the somewhat prejudiced American correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter published yesterday, predicted that the Democrats would secure a majority of the Presidential electors, cable news does not bear out his anticipations. The election for the State of Maine took place yesterday. The result was looked forward to with some anxiety as a test of the state of public feeling, and the best speakers on both sides were sent to Maine to influence the electors. The Republicans have carried the State by an increased majority of 11,000. This signal success, following so close upon the Republican victory in Vermont, is an indication that the prospects of Grant and Colfax in the Presidential election this autumn are very bright.

THE PRUSSIAN MOVE TOWARDS DISARMAMENT.

IN our last number we stated in the observations we made on "Personal Government in France," that the Prussian Government, with a view to soothe down the martial excitement

stimulated into dangerous excess by some of the Paris journals, had postponed for three months the enlistment of the usual quota of recruits. Not only has that statement received subsequent confirmation, but we rejoice to add, on the authority of the *Daily News*, that a still more conciliatory step has been taken by the Foreign Office at Berlin towards depriving the French Government of all pretext for yielding to the military pressure to which it is notoriously subject. The Prussian Chargé d'Affaires in Paris has received a despatch from Berlin, in which information is officially conveyed, and is ordered to be communicated, "without comment," to the Emperor's Foreign Minister, not only that the enlistment of recruits would be postponed, but that the reserves would be dismissed as soon as they had completed their autumn manoeuvres. By these measures a reduction of the Prussian army will be effected to the extent of 120,000 men.

It is understood that the above despatch represents the mind of the King of Prussia, who decidedly leans to a policy of peace. It has also received the approval of our own Foreign Minister, Lord Stanley. In taking care that the French Government should be formally made acquainted with its contents, Herr von Thiele, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Berlin, gave M. Moustier a significant intimation that Prussia was willing to take the initiative in diminishing the heavy burdens which the subjects of both the Powers are compelled to bear, and in reassuring Europe in regard to the probable maintenance of peace. It was a friendly challenge to the Emperor's Government to dismiss its apprehensions, if it really have any, as to any unneighbourly intentions on the part of Prussia, and the challenge was as delicately as effectually given. No claim was made for reciprocity. No lecture was read on the ruinous folly of competition in large armaments. No demand whatever was paraded before France. She was simply told the facts which were assumed to interest her, and those facts indicated pacific desires. The despatch, we deeply regret to say, has elicited no response answerable to the spirit in which it was written. The *Constitutionnel*, believed to reflect more or less clearly one aspect at least of Napoleon's policy, sees in these reductions of the Prussian army nothing but financial expedients, and proceeds to demand, as the only trustworthy guarantee of peace, the repeal of the Military Federal Law of October, 1867, and of the chapter of the Federal Constitution on which that law is founded. The demand is not only unreasonable—it was probably put forward precisely because it was felt to be so.

If we did not know that the journals made use of by the French Government can be readily disavowed after they have served an immediate purpose, we should witness this studied depreciation of the measures adopted by Prussia with disappointment and anxiety, inasmuch as we should discern in it the strongest indication that has yet come under our notice that war in the spring of 1869 is not only contemplated as probable, but is desired as expedient, by persons having intimate access to the Emperor. We do not believe, however, that Napoleon can have brought his mind to any such momentous decision. It is no secret that, solicitous as he may be to remain the master of invincible legions, and to keep up his political ascendancy on the Continent by a gigantic army, he is only less anxious not to imperil his dynasty by the chances of a great war. That he does not resolutely exclude war from his programme is, we fear, too evident—that he will not resort to it without many efforts to avoid it, we are equally convinced. The fact is, he has raised up a force which he now finds it all but impossible to control. He has surrounded himself by an atmosphere in which he is unable to breathe freely. Like Frankenstein, he has created a monster which threatens to devour him. Gladly, we believe, would he follow Prussia's example, if he could have his own will—but he has advanced too far for that, and we are afraid that the ungracious correspondence of the *Constitutionnel* may be looked upon as proof that his position does not now admit of his choosing his own policy.

The advance of Prussia is a great advance towards disarmament. It may not mean, indeed, any eventual weakening of her own hands, but at least it was preceded by no flourish of trumpets. It is good as far as it goes, doubtless, a relief to herself, quite as much as, if not more than, an assurance of peaceful intentions towards France. But unless the latter Power were meditating mischief, a response in kind might surely have been gratefully vouchsafed. For France might well jump at an opportunity of lightening somewhat the weight of debt and taxation with which she is loading her people. A refusal to follow in the path, if only of

economy, marked out for her by Prussia, in other words, a contemptuous depreciation of the course adopted by her rival in abridging to some extent the number of her soldiers—if persisted in, will be reasonably interpreted as a settled determination to pick a quarrel and go to war. For, be it borne in mind, the present scale of what are called, as if in irony, “defensive establishments,” is too vast to be permanently maintained, whether in France or in North Germany. An early reduction of military forces there must be, or an early trial of strength. The enormous expense is one of the most stimulating inducements to a breach of the peace, for two or three years of it would be more exhaustive of national energies than an actual campaign. This, no doubt, is Count Bismarck’s judgment, who is said to be of the war party at Berlin. If it must come, he thinks, it were better that it should come at once. Anything, indeed, is thought preferable to the constant staggering of the nation under a load too heavy for it.

We cannot, however, agree with those who regard present symptoms as the certain precursors of an outbreak next year. There are other European Powers besides France and Prussia. There are other influences in active operation besides the influences of international rivalries and overgrown armies. Let us, at least, hope that the destinies of nations are not yet irretrievably in the hands of field-marshal. The last arbiter is public opinion, as Napoleon once said—and we are not by any means sure that public opinion will not, in this instance, prove too strong for military ambition. It was so in the Luxemburg affair—it may be so again. Europe cannot afford to be kept in perpetual disquiet by the jealousies of neighbouring nations who have really nothing to fight about. Diplomacy will not suffer them to come to blows without having a word of protest to utter—and much will depend on the character of that protest. It may be feebly uttered, or it may speak in tones that few living rulers could affect to set at nought. The Emperor once said, no cannon could be fired in Europe without his sanction. Is it not possible for Europe to say in return—not a cannon can be fired by France without my permission? We are not sanguine—but we can conceive of an occasion which might morally oblige the Powers to hold some such language as this to the war factions at Paris and Berlin.

INTIMIDATION AT ELECTIONS.

THE forthcoming General Election seems likely enough to ripen, as fruits are ripened by a long spell of tropical heat, several questions of some importance that have long been finding their place in the public mind. The disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, although the most important, will not be by any means the only matter of State policy on which ideas that have been for years past inactive, even if fully formed, have by the warmth of election contests been with marvellous rapidity matured into principles of political action. Unless we are much mistaken, the next Parliament will show that on several other questions opinion has advanced with nearly the same suddenness and decision. We will not commit ourselves to the prediction that the ballot will be legislatively sanctioned by the next House of Commons, although we think it not at all unlikely. But the signs are numerous and striking that landlord intimidation will be regarded as intolerable, and that effectual protection will have to be extended to the now very numerous class invested with the franchise.

We are much gratified at observing that individual landlords of high standing and influence are coming forward of their own will to disclaim all interference with their tenantry as to the candidates for whom they shall record their votes. Earl Russell gracefully set the example, and was soon followed by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Duke of Somerset. Will the Earl of Derby follow suit? It would well become him. Lord Eglinton, we see, has not waited the sanction of so great a political chief, but has renounced beforehand all claim to dictate to the tenants on his extensive estates how they should use their political rights at the next election. Lord Warren de Tabley, also, although a son of his own is one of the candidates, has informed farmers holding land of him in Mid-Cheshire that whichever way they may vote no change of feeling will be thereby created in his mind as a landlord towards them as tenants. Some of the great companies are doing the same justice to their officers, servants, and workpeople. And, what is still more satisfactory, the disclaimer in almost every instance is made, not as a favour which may or may not be revoked on some future occasion, but as demanded by a proper regard to the limits of

the relation subsisting between the proprietor of an estate and those who occupy it for business purposes. In short, the evidence is pretty strong of the wide and increasing prevalence of sounder and truer ideas on what were once regarded as the feudal rights of landowners.

But, after all, these are but the exceptions to what we are afraid must even, at this time-a-day, be understood as the rule. The Duke of Marlborough, for instance, in his curt letters to the Hon. George C. Brodrick, respecting the electioneering partisanship of his Grace’s steward at Woodstock, laid himself open to the gentlemanly but keen rebuke which he received at the hands of the accomplished Liberal candidate. And there are many who, unlike the Duke of Marlborough, have not even the decency to be ashamed of their coercive misdeeds. Mrs. Burton’s intervention on behalf of her father, Mr. Drax, at Wareham, is not the only, perhaps not the worst, scandal of the kind which has offended public opinion of late. Mr. Warburton, of Arley, has done an unjustifiable act towards his tenants in a still more unjustifiable manner. His steward has told them that “the landlord will inform the tenantry how they are to vote, and that their votes must be given as he may dictate.” This is pretty well for A.D. 1868, the year in which the first reformed Parliament will be returned; but the following “caps the climax.” The *Western Times* prints this notice as having been addressed to certain North Devon tenant farmers:—“Sir, You are directed to sign the following paper, and sent it to the agent.” The notice is subscribed by the name of “Rowell,” and the paper to be signed runs thus: “Engagement—I promise to vote for Northcote and Walrond.” These, certainly, are illustrations of landowning arrogance which the age will not much longer tolerate. Contrasted with those of an opposite character to which we have referred, they will go far towards convincing the enfranchised public that something more than votes are needed, namely, liberty to use them as one’s own conscience may prescribe.

Such incidents as the above, occurring as they have done at a time when, through the warmth of political excitement, the public mind is more than usually susceptible, will mightily hasten the adoption of the only effectual remedy for landlord intimidation. The ballot will speedily follow the extension of the franchise, and the influence of the proprietary class, great and small, will be left to be determined by their legitimate powers of persuasion. It would be as easy as it would be natural to heap indignation on the heads of those who so utterly misinterpret their position. But we cannot find it in our heart to be angry with men who, all unwittingly, are working so effectually for a long-desired and much-needed measure of electoral reform. We only wish that the Duke of Marlborough had been as outspoken as the Devonshire landlord, whose terse missive we have distinguished by bodily insertion. To state some pretensions is to condemn them. A few more instances of medieval assumption on the part of the territorial nobility and gentry will, unless we wholly misread the signs of the times, deprive them altogether of a base prerogative which they never exercise without demeaning both themselves and their tenantry.

LIBERAL DISUNION.

WE are glad to observe that the contests of Liberals with Liberals in many of the constituencies, old and new, are beginning to excite attention. It is a case in which public opinion may legitimately, if not hopefully, endeavour to prevent what may prove to be a disaster to the Liberal cause. From the list given elsewhere it will be seen that Liberal candidates are fighting for each other for the possession of no less than eighty-one seats, viz., forty-seven in England, fifteen in Scotland, and nineteen in Ireland. It is true that out of this total, fifty-six are, at present, being contested by Liberals alone. But in many of the constituencies referred to, Conservatives are very likely to be brought forward, should the disunion of their opponents continue. Sir Stafford Northcote is candid enough to explain that the Government intend to propose candidates wherever there is any chance of carrying them, and it is the well-known policy of the party he represents to allow in many constituencies the disunion and jealousies of the Liberals to become irreparable before they put forward a Tory to profit by them.

If, however, we deduct the places where Liberals are fighting each other alone, there remain twenty-five seats at least which might have been secured to swell the majority at Mr. Gladstone’s back, if those who profess to be his supporters were thoroughly united. In

most of these constituencies, under existing circumstances, the return of a Tory or Tories is extremely probable. At the present moment it is a matter of pride that not a single Tory is returned for a metropolitan constituency. That boast, judging from what is now taking place, and notwithstanding the popular action of a new Reform Bill, is not likely to be applicable after the election of 1868. Liberal divisions in Chelsea seem destined to introduce at least one Tory representative into that new constituency. It is the same in Hackney, where the rivalry of five Liberals for two seats has induced a supporter of Mr. Disraeli to put in an appearance. A Tory has also come forward for Lambeth and the Tower Hamlets, encouraged by the disunion of political opponents, and the clashing claims of the many Liberal candidates. Thus in two of the most notoriously Radical constituencies of the country, seats are in danger of being thrown away in consequence of personal conflict among those who ought to be united against the common foe, and the perversity of candidates who have little hope of being elected though they may help to keep out other Liberals.

This suicidal policy is being carried out elsewhere than in the metropolis. Leaving out of sight Scotland, where Toryism is too weak apparently to take advantage of Liberal disunion; and Ireland, where several seats are jeopardised by the redundancy of Liberal aspirants; there are a number of English boroughs in which the Tories are hoping for a triumph by reason of divisions in the opposite ranks. Such are Barnstaple, Hereford, Kidderminster, Maldon, Nottingham, and Sunderland. In all these places, unless circumstances alter before next November, personal conflicts will betray the Liberal cause. It is natural enough that with a large addition to the enfranchised there should, in many cases, be some clashing between the old and new voters—between those who have heretofore managed the Liberal cause, and the leaders of the artisans who claim to have a voice in the choice of candidates. On the other side there are not the same temptations to court defeat by internal division. It cannot be denied that the Tories make the most of their inferior strength, and for the most part present a united front to the enemy. In three, or at most, four constituencies only, are they found in antagonism. At Devizes, Leominster, and Cirencester, which have each lost a seat, the two sitting Conservative members are contending for the remaining one, and at Wareham rival Tory landlord influences favour the interests of the sitting Liberal.

Unhappily the plan of submitting rival Liberal claims to a preliminary ballot is not always practicable, and however arranged, is liable to abuse. When adopted it too often breaks down. The plan has been tried at Sunderland, and, in a modified form at Kidderminster, without reconciling differences. The ambition to get into Parliament, or local jealousies and prejudices, too often override the desire to promote the common cause; and allegiance to Liberal principles is forgotten when a sacrifice of personal feeling is required. We see no remedy for the evil but a more self-denying spirit of patriotism and a clearer conception of the disastrous results to the Liberal party that must ensue if such folly be persisted in. Local constituencies jealously resent what they may regard as dictation from without. Possibly the advice of Mr. Gladstone, under whose banner these Liberal competitors are fighting, might have some effect in healing dissensions. Nevertheless the counsel indirectly given by Mr. Bright to the contending Liberals of Dewsbury has produced no perceptible influence in bringing about a better understanding.

Yet if ever there was a time when union and mutual forbearance ought to be mark the action of the several sections of the great Liberal party, it should be when a general election is at hand, which is to decide the most important questions of national policy. Mr. Gladstone needs not only a majority, but a large majority, in order to give effect to the popular will. A dozen votes make a difference of two dozen in a vital division. With a majority no larger than the Liberals possessed in the last Parliament, there would probably be a protracted conflict over that Irish Church, and the way might be opened for a disastrous compromise. If it happened that the majority should be doubled, the opponents of disestablishment would speedily succumb and accept the inevitable. We are entering upon a new era of legislation, when it is of primary importance that the Government should be strong—able to thwart the Machiavellian tactics of the Tory leader, and to propose and carry great measures. This consummation can, so far as it appears, only be frustrated by Liberal divisions.

It is not so much the open hostility of his political foes that Mr. Gladstone has to dread at the coming elections, as the unworthy dissensions and jealousies of his own friends.

IRELAND.

(From our Dublin Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, Monday.

MANY Irish questions are misunderstood in England from a want of knowledge of the real facts of the case under discussion; and at the present time this is to be seen in several English journals in dealing with the Law Church in Ireland and other prominent Irish subjects.

Perhaps it may be well to set English readers right on one or two points in relation to the Established Church in Ireland. My object shall be to place facts before them, leaving it chiefly to themselves to draw conclusions therefrom.

The census returns of 1861 are taken, of course, as the best data from which to compare the relative numbers of the various religious denominations in Ireland in that year. But then, in considering these figures, much local knowledge is required in order to arrive at correct conclusions. As a rule, the Roman Catholic numbers may be taken as strictly accurate; the Roman Catholic population returned themselves strictly. The enumerators were the Royal Irish constabulary, chiefly Roman Catholics, and understanding their own religious body; but requiring correct information regarding all the Protestant communities. As an instance of how these enumerators were sometimes puzzled, I remember a family in Belfast telling the constable that they were of "the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." "That is the Roman Catholic," said the constable. "Oh, dear, no," said the lady of the house, "it is the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church!" It was some time before the constable understood that they were Irvingites.

As a consequence of this trouble of distinguishing between different sects, there were many Dissenters returned as of the "Established Church." Every one who said "we are Protestants" was entered as "Established Church" by the Roman Catholic and Protestant constables, unless the people themselves were particular in filling up the forms and distinguishing their religion. It was the first time that every Nonconformist had separate columns in the census forms. Prior to 1861 the Wesleyan and other Methodists entered themselves under the one heading of "Protestant," and were set down accordingly as of the State-Church. In 1861 the new form was a novelty, and many Wesleyans and other Methodists, as well as various Dissenters, would not make any change from the old forms, and they entered themselves as of the "Established Church," not thinking it a matter of the slightest importance then. Had these known the issue that has arisen since they would have been careful to have correctly described themselves. Besides these natural mistakes of description, the State-Church party did all in their power to increase their diminutive numbers. Rectors and curates actually canvassed the families of Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and others, and used every means to get them to return themselves as of the Law Church. When all else failed, "notices to quit" were threatened, and agents to estates used the terrors of these over Nonconformists. Employers used similar influence at the request of rectors and curates, who evidently dreaded what was approaching. Hundreds of families were thus coerced into returning themselves as of the "Established Church."

Now, if all these sources of addition to the State Church numbers be considered, the result must be to reduce the members of the Established Church in Ireland to half a million of souls (500,000).

The Presbyterians number about another half million. But here, again, most English newspapers deal with these as if they were all of the General Assembly Presbyterians. The numbers returned under the one designation of "Presbyterian" embrace Unitarians, Covenanters, United Presbyterians, and General Assembly Presbyterians. The first and last of these receive *Regium Donum*; the other two denominations protest against it. The Unitarians are prepared, as they have avowed, to abandon the *Donum* in order to bring about disestablishment in Ireland, inasmuch as they look upon the State Church as a great and grievous injustice.

There was in Ireland, in 1861, a population of 5,798,967, or in round numbers, 5,800,000. Of these 500,000 belonged to the Established Church, about 600,000 to the various Presbyterian churches, about 100,000 Wesleyans, other Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Morrisonians, Plymouth Brethren, &c. It will thus be seen that the members of the State Church in Ireland do not comprise

fully 1 in 11 of the population; that they are not so numerous as the other Protestant Churches, and that they are out of all proportion to the Roman Catholics of the country. Yet this diminutive sect usurps to itself not only all the State endowments for religion, but all the educational grants up till a comparatively recent date, and not only so, but also usurps till the present hour the chief positions and situations in every public department in Ireland, and especially in all local management in county, and Poor-law, and other institutions. The arrogance and impudence of the State-Church clergy and their adherents are also insufferable. If there were not a farthing of money involved in the questions at issue, the disestablishment of the Law Church in Ireland would still be a great public necessity.

It has been stated in England that Dissenters have not multiplied in Ireland as elsewhere. The cause of this is not far to seek. The Law Church party has always persecuted Dissent in every form. I know estates in Ireland where, up to the present hour, any tenant who would entertain a Wesleyan minister would be ejected instantly. How could Nonconformists multiply or spread under such restrictions? As humble men know they cannot get situations nor employment if avowed Dissenters, they join the Establishment; aye, and even the Orange Lodges, so as to secure "Church" parson patronage and squirearchy support in the district. All this has borne against Nonconformity in Ireland. It ought to be known over the length and breadth of England that the State Church parsons and their followers have been the real persecutors of Wesleyans and other Nonconformists in Ireland, and that where the Roman Catholics have been kind and courteous, the "Church" parsons have actually sought to imprison Wesleyan missionaries like the celebrated Gideon Ouseley and Charles Graham.

I wish thus to place facts before the English public at the present juncture in the affairs of these kingdoms, and in future correspondence I shall proceed to show that all the "No Popery" cry, and other subtleties of the Tory party and State Church clique in Ireland, are only the merest clap-net, intended to blindfold good-natured, honest, and upright Protestants. As a Methodist myself, knowing every nook and cranny in all Ireland, I shall be able from years of public experience to place data before your readers, which they have hardly been able to procure in detail, and with sufficient local knowledge to point out the bearings of the whole.

As to Irish elections, let me say that many places will yet be contested in the Liberal interest to which you did not refer last week, and in a future communication I shall give you some interesting election particulars.

FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

The *Times* of Monday contained the following cable telegram from its Philadelphia correspondent, dated Sunday:—"Fearful earthquakes happened in Peru and Ecuador on the 13th August. Twenty-five to thirty thousand lives were lost, and property destroyed to the amount of £80,000,000. The cities of Arequipa, Iquique, Moquehu, Pisco, Arica, Tacunga, Ibarra, Tacna, and many others, were destroyed. The huge tidal waves which followed wrecked many vessels, and among others the American steamers *Frononia* and *Waterer*, the Peruvian ship *America*, and the British ship *Chancellor*. The *Waterer* was carried half a mile inland. There was great suffering among the survivors."

The West India Mail *Shannon*, which has arrived at Plymouth, does not bring the Panama and Pacific papers. Passengers from Peru express their belief that the effects of the earthquake have been much exaggerated. The shock on August 13 was felt at Lima at 5 p.m., and at Callao at 5 45 p.m. Between 8 and 10 p.m. several lesser shocks were felt, and an immense tidal wave was witnessed by the shipping at Callao. The Peruvian and French men-of-war stationed there put out to sea. No lives or vessels were lost, but several merchantmen were damaged and a large quantity of property was washed off the wharves. At Payta, a Peruvian town bordering on Ecuador, the earthquakes were felt, but no lives or vessels were lost. Intelligence by this mail as regards the effects of the earthquake on the 13th, does not refer to any ports lower down the west coast of South America than Callao.

The *Times* City article of yesterday says: "Although it is believed that there has been great exaggeration in the news of the earthquakes on the Pacific coast, no doubt can be entertained that the disaster has been fatally extensive. As to the loss of life, it is impossible not to infer that a mistake has been made, when the number that perished in the Republic of Ecuador, of which only two small towns—Ibarra and Tacunda—are mentioned as having been destroyed, is stated at 22,000, while in Peru,

where several important cities were involved, it is only 2,000. Unless Quito, the Equatorial capital, which is about sixty miles from Ibarra, has been destroyed—and of this there is no mention—it is difficult to conceive any other spot in the Republic, except the port of Guayaquil, which seems to have escaped, where any such havoc could have been likely. As regards the destruction of property to the amount of sixty millions sterling, the idea appears utterly improbable. A short time back a fire at St. Petersburg in the hemp and flax stores was stated to have consumed produce of the value of 300 millions of roubles, or about fifty millions sterling, and it subsequently turned out that the amount was about 300,000*l*. Some similar, or at all events considerable, reduction may be hoped for in the present instance. In Arequipa, which is about a hundred miles inland, there may have been stores of alpaca and sheep's wool, bark, &c., while at the port of Iquique 55,000 quintals of nitrate of soda are known to have been destroyed, the worth of which, however, on the spot would be only about 20,000*l*. Of imported merchandise, the loss of which will fall upon the merchants and manufacturers of this and the various other nations whence they were shipped, the greatest destruction will probably have been at the ports of Arica and Islay—cotton and woollen goods being taken at the former, not only for the supply of the Peruvian city of Tacna, but also for the adjoining Republic of Bolivia; while the latter is the port of entry for Arequipa, where there is a population of about 60,000, and about half-a-dozen English and several German mercantile houses of importance. At Iquique, where the population is about 5,000, there are also many foreigners acting as agents or representatives of houses in the nitrate of soda trade. It is remarkable that only one of the large London firms engaged in the commerce with the Pacific coast has received a telegram of the occurrence. This is dated Lima, the 22nd of August, and is so far satisfactory that it announces the safety of that city and also of Tacna:—

Arequipa destroyed by earthquake; Iquique by sea. Arica custom-house, entirely lost. Selves and Tacna well.

That Arequipa should be the principal point of suffering is in accordance with precedent, since that city has been similarly destroyed four times within the last 300 years. At its last erection, however, it was built with the greatest care to resist the effects of these visitations, and the fact of its total destruction affords evidence of the violence of the present shock. As most of the inhabitants are reported to have escaped, it is possible their safety may have been due to the provision thus exercised."

The following information on the history of the great earthquakes of former periods, collected by the *Times*, will be read with interest:—

The Atlantic cable often startles us with appalling news, and it usually chooses Sunday for its heaviest budget. Last autumn it was the island of Tortola that had gone down like lead in a hurricane, together with all its population of ten or twelve thousand souls, and with its range of hills rising to 1,600 feet in elevation. This year a large number of cities of Peru and Ecuador have been "totally destroyed" by earthquakes, with a loss of life estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, and a destruction of property valued at three hundred millions of dollars, or 60,000,000*l*.

There is always more than sufficient ground for crediting any amount of fearful natural convulsions in those Central and South American regions. If Tortola was not "wholly submerged," as the telegraph had laconically informed us, it was too true that that island, and St. Thomas, and many more in the West Indies, were visited by the most ravaging scourges; and, however we may still hope that the New York and Philadelphia telegrams which reached us yesterday may have dealt in exaggeration, it must be admitted that the summary description they give contains in the main nothing exceeding the limits of credibility. The region mentioned as the scene of the disaster—the long and narrow strip of land between the crest of the Andes and the shore of the Pacific—has been at all times since its earliest discovery the familiar home of earthquakes. The first accounts, which assign to the event the dates of the 13th and 16th of last month, can scarcely be expected to have taken in the whole extent of the calamity; but the havoc must at any rate have stretched over a distance of twelve hundred miles from Ibarra, a town of Ecuador, fifty miles to the north-north-west of Quito, the capital of that Republic, and within less than a degree of the Equatorial line, down to Iquique, a seaport and island in the southern provinces of Peru, in the twentieth degree of south latitude. It is in this latter locality that Mr. Billingham and his family are reported to have perished. That gentleman has been erroneously designated as "the British Consul." But the only representative of her Majesty's Government at Iquique is Mr. Peter Nugent, an unpaid Vice-Consul. Mr. William Billingham discharged the same functions for the Argentine Republic.

Like Iquique, the towns of Tacna, Arica, and Islay are on the sea. But Ibarra, Pisco, Moquehu, and Arequipa are inland cities, and they stand high among the clusters of those peaks of the double Cordillera, not a few of which are numbered among the most active volcanoes of this earth. Arequipa, the capital of the maritime Peruvian province of the same name, is commanded by the volcano of Misti, a mountain said to exceed the summit of Mont Blanc by four thousand feet. Pisco, or Cerro de Pisco, the most elevated city of the globe, rises above immense ravines to a height of from thirteen to fourteen thousand feet—that is to a level with the tops of the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn. Ibarra, like her neighbour Quito, is encompassed all round by the snow-capped giants of both Sierras, and lies at the foot of the Imbabura, a burning mountain, by which, as Naples by Vesuvius, it is by turns fertilised and laid waste. There is hardly one of those places that has not its long record of eruptions and earthquakes, hardly one that has not its experience of showers of fire, floods of lava, clouds of ashes; of rocking moun-

tains and heaving plains, of landlips rushing about men's ears, and chasms yawning before men's feet.

So far as it may be possible to judge from the meagre and hasty particulars which came in with the earliest announcement, we must feel disposed to look upon this convulsion as one of the greatest magnitude. The word "earthquake" can hardly be mentioned without recalling to the mind that one of the calamities of the same description in modern times of which we have the most minute and authentic accounts—we mean the earthquake of Lisbon of 1755. In that occurrence, as our readers are aware, a multitude perished which was variously computed at from 30,000 to 60,000 persons. The loss of life in Calabria in 1857 and the following year was also estimated at 22,000 to 40,000; while 12,000 were said to have been lost at Caracas in 1812, and no less than 5,000 in the town of Quito in 1859. Unless, therefore, we go back to the dark ages for the catastrophe at Antioch, in the year 526—the most disastrous on record, in which 250,000 persons are said to have perished—or to some of the great convulsions in Java, of which we have not sufficiently accurate information, we shall have little hesitation in placing the earthquake of 1868 among those which involved the greatest sacrifice of human victims.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, on leaving the camp at Chalons, expressed a wish that the army should not be paraded, and he was simply accompanied to the railway-station by the generals in command. At the station His Majesty briefly addressed the officers who thus accompanied him. He had been very happy, he said, during the eight days he had passed amongst them. He would say nothing more, because the newspapers would be sure to draw prognostications of war from his words, however moderate they might be. He would confine himself, therefore, to expressing his satisfaction with their zeal and devotion.

The Imperial party in France are painfully exercised at the prospect of the success of M. Dufaure as an Oppositionist candidate for the department of the Var. The key-note struck in M. Dufaure's address is noteworthy.

I have never (he says) been able to understand the merits of absolute power. I was never dazzled by its false splendour nor astonished at the prodigious checks which have so rapidly broken down its prestige. This is plain speaking. The official journals are evidently dismayed at the popularity of M. Dufaure, and talk in hesitating tones of the result of the voting. At Toulon M. Dufaure is said to be very popular. Most of the 3,000 men employed in the dockyard and workshops there are likely to vote for him, notwithstanding the canvassing cruise the maritime Prefect lately made among them. Two other elections are impending. In the Moselle the Government considers its man pretty safe; also in the Nièvre, where the Opposition candidate is Gambon, a friend of Ledru Rollin, of very democratic principles, and who would not take the oath even if elected.

The *Constitutionnel* denies that the Emperor is about to have an interview with the Queen of Spain. A number of troops have been recalled from Algeria.

There is some talk of M. de Lavalette returning to power; if he were to resume his functions as Minister of the Interior, the press would not lament the fall of M. Pinard.

GERMANY.

The long stay of the Queen of Prussia with her son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Baden, in the Isle of Meinau, has been the subject of remark in Germany; and now the report is revived that the Baden Government intend to formally demand the admission of the duchy into the Northern Confederation.

A few days ago the *North-Eastern Correspondence* published the copy of a despatch, said to have been addressed by Herr Von Thiele, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Berlin, to Count de Solms, the Prussian *Chargé des Affaires* at Paris, announcing an important reduction of the Prussian army. The despatch stated that the King had decided, as soon as possible after the autumnal manoeuvres of the royal army, to disband all the reserves, and to delay the annual recruiting for three months. By these measures the Prussian army would be reduced by 120,000 men. In taking this step, his Majesty gave new testimony of his moderation and his love of peace, and showed that he did not think there was at present any question which threatened the repose of Europe. Count Solms was instructed to communicate the despatch, confidentially, to the Marquis de Moustier, without any comment. The despatch would undoubtedly be very important if true, but its genuineness is doubted, and the *Patrie*, one of the semi-official journals of Paris, considers it apocryphal. The Berlin papers also deny its authenticity.

The *Correspondence* also states that Lord Stanley, whilst at Lucerne, wrote to Lord Loftus, the English Minister at the Prussian Court, congratulating the Prussian Government on the measures of disarmament taken at Berlin. It further states that before leaving for Dresden, Lord Stanley had a long interview with Herr Von Thiele, during which he fully recognised the dignified and significant attitude of the Prussian Government, and stated that he should second with all his influence this pacific policy of Prussia. Previously, Herr Von Kendorff, who has the confidence of Count Bismarck, had several unofficial conversations with Lord Stanley, in the course of which the noble lord is reported to have said the English Government concurred in the views

of the Berlin Cabinet with reference to the navigation of the Rhine.

The Berlin letter in the *North-Eastern Correspondence* says that there are both a peace party and a war party now in Prussia. To the former belong the King and the Conservatives: it is from them that have proceeded the late overtures for a rapprochement with Austria, with the object of isolating France, in the hope that she will not make war if she finds herself without allies. The war party, says the letter, consists of the "national Liberals," and Count Bismarck. The Count believes war to be inevitable, and even necessary to Prussian interests. He holds that it is by means of a war only that the rule of Prussia can be extended to South Germany; that Austria is rapidly recovering her strength, and that Prussia cannot afford to wait until her old adversary is strong enough to attack her as the ally of France. Austria, he says, is no doubt interested in preserving peace for the present, so as to be able to interfere with the more effect at a decisive moment; but when that moment arrives she will certainly not take the side of Prussia. He is therefore of opinion that there would be no advantage in attempting to avoid a war if France endeavoured to provoke it.

AUSTRIA.

The Court of Rome has sent to Vienna a Prince of the Church charged to present to the Archduchess Giselle, daughter of the Emperor Francis-Joseph, a present from Pius IX. for her first communion. This act, the initiative of which was taken by the Vatican, shows that the Papacy does not consider itself as being in open rupture with the Austrian Government.

ITALY.

It is positively stated that there has been a very recent telegraphic correspondence between the Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel with respect to the evacuation of Rome. The King is said to have strongly urged upon his Imperial brother the necessity of withdrawing his troops, whose further sojourn would place him in a most difficult position. In reply the Emperor is related to have expressed his great regret that such should be the case, but to have at the same time declared that compliance with the request was impossible, for reasons connected with his policy. In answer, the King is said to have again represented to the Emperor the very difficult position made for him by this resolve. The inference drawn from the Emperor's answer is unfavourable to peace. It is supposed that his political reasons are derived from his expectation or conviction that war will soon break out in Europe, in which case he would deem it necessary to retain an army in the Papal States, and even very considerably to strengthen it, as a menace to the anti-French feeling now so strong in Italy.

The Italian Government, says one letter, is disconcerted and uneasy on account of the Girgenti visit to Fontainebleau, and the sort of fuss made about Francis II.'s brother and his wife at the French Court.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Florence, says:—"The present Italian Ministers, if I am correctly informed, regard the position of their Government towards the Governments of the Emperor Napoleon and the Pope in the following light:—They think it better that as matters now stand the policy of Napoleon III. should be decidedly and avowedly antagonistic to what they maintain to be the just claims of Italy, than that it should be constantly playing fast and loose—holding out hopes and promises one month and backing out from them the next month, and thus only entangling the country in a maze of unsatisfactory and inconclusive negotiations. A decided attitude of opposition on the part of France at once justifies an equally decided attitude of reserve on the part of Italy. 'As you do not seem disposed,' such is the language of General Menabrea to the Tuileries, 'to meet us half or quarter way in the settlement of this Roman difficulty, we feel released from the necessity of budging a single step to favour or facilitate any plans of yours. Don't look for anything at our hands. If you have any private views of your own in reference to that same Rhine question, we will not so much as have them broached until you quit the Italian soil. At present we occupy the vantage-ground of a nation that is wronged. We occupy it more firmly and unmistakably when the ambassador whom you send to Rome can be expected from his clerical antecedents, to hold no language more favourable to us than the echo of M. Rouher's insolent *jamaïs*.'"

A letter from Rome of the 9th says:—"The French not only show no sign of moving, but seem to be providing for a long stay, for on Friday they received another shipload of flour, sugar, tobacco, and other little comforts from Toulon. I am assured that the real cause of the hasty return of the Zouaves, and of the augmentation of the garrison of Rome to 9,000 men, was a telegram from Paris to Count de Sartiges, just as he was starting for Civita Vecchia, which informed him that the party of action intended to make an immediate attack on the city. Count de Sartiges lost not a moment in communicating with Cardinal Antonelli, and measures were promptly taken to provide for the additional force, which was thus all in quarters by Sunday afternoon. Meanwhile, the Roman police unearthed some large deposits of arms, and arrested several Mazzinian emissaries."

INDIA.

The Bombay journals relate the circumstances which have occasioned the despatch of a large force to the Hazara district on the north-west frontier, where one of the independent tribes, instigated, it is believed, by two native noblemen now in custody,

made a serious attack on a village in the Agror Valley. Full justice to the importance of the affair appears to have been done in the telegraphic reports which reached England a few days ago.

The *Bombay Gazette* publishes an account received from Afghanistan and Central Asia of the terms of the Russian treaty with Bokhara. The great point gained for Russia is the permission to build cantonment, and the places the permission applies to are Karshi, Oharjui, and Kermineh. The first lies on the chief route from Samarcand to Afghanistan; the second is a long-coveted site a little to the south of the Oxus; and the third a place of considerable consequence on the direct road between Samarcand and Bokhara. Cantonments and fortifications in those three places would form a triangle within which the Khanate of Bokhara would be firmly locked. The Emir of Bokhara has died since the conclusion of this treaty, which, as we learn from St. Petersburg, the Czar declines to sanction.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says Marshal Niel is to be made a duke.

Longfellow, the American poet, is at present passing some time on the borders of Lago di Como.

The following *mot* is ascribed to M. Thiers:—"If M. Dufaure is elected, we shall certainly establish a tiers party."

For more than a century, it is said, such heat has not been known in Paris, in the month of September, as in 1868. On Tuesday the thermometer indicated 90 deg. Fahrenheit.

THE PROPOSED NEW VICEROY FOR INDIA.—A telegram from Bombay informs us, as we anticipated, that the Indian press unanimously condemns the appointment of Lord Mayo to the Viceroyalty.

It is stated in some of the journals that Count von Bismarck will resume his functions towards the middle of the present month; others fix the date at the beginning of October. According to another statement he is shortly expected to visit an English watering-place.

The last number of the *Charivari* very happily satirises the present martial ardour of France and Prussia. A cartoon represents the moon fortifying herself with artillery as a defence against the threatening armaments of the earth.

The area of land under cultivation in the Australasian colonies, according to the last returns, is 2,600,000 acres, and the live stock consists of 600,000 horses, 4,000,000 cattle, 38,600,000 sheep, and 400,000 pigs, giving a total of more than 43,000,000 head of stock.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD.—On Saturday week a trial of rifles took place in the presence of the King of Prussia. The Prussian needle-gun was placed first, the English rifle second, and the French Chassepot third. The jury, it should be stated, was composed of Prussian officers.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ITALY.—Co-operative societies for furnishing articles of consumption to their members are now becoming general all over Italy. Such associations have lately been established at Bologna, Ferrara, Verona, and Legnano, and have produced the most satisfactory results, and among others that of compelling the bakers to reduce their prices and improve the quality of their bread.

ANOTHER PETROLEUM EXPLOSION.—A telegram from Lloyds' agent at Antwerp reports the following disaster on Monday night among the shipping of that town:—"A lighter with petroleum on board alongside the quay took fire on Monday night and blew up. The burning barrels floated up the river by flood tide, and came in contact with the Grimsby steamer *Leeds*, loading at the quay. By slipping her moorings she was got into the stream without sustaining serious injuries, but two small lighters ignited by the floating oil were burned."

THE DUKE OF BRABANT.—A Brussels letter of September 11 gives a harrowing description of the state of the young Belgian Crown Prince. All that the doctors have been able to do within the last day or two has been to alleviate his sufferings a little; but there is not the slightest chance of saving him. The King is so afflicted by the sight of his son that he cannot bear to remain long in his room, but wanders, half distracted, among the apartments and corridors of the chateau, returning to the sick chamber frequently. The Queen scarcely quits the bedside except for necessary repose and refreshment, and if she leaves the chateau for an hour, it is only to make a pilgrimage to Our Lady of Soheut.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MICHIGAN.—They settle the woman suffrage question in an off-hand way in Michigan. The laws, it has only just been discovered, permit the votes of women to be taken in an election for local school officers. In one town a company of 120 ladies marched to the poll and claimed their privileges. The officer presiding at the ballot box received their votes, but with the treachery so characteristic to man, he put them into a box by themselves, and never counted them when the poll was closed. It amused the ladies to vote, and did not in any way interfere with the course of the election. Would this compromise be acceptable to woman in England?—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED BY "RED TAPE."—A Memel correspondent relates a little incident which shows that the rule of red tape is still all powerful in Russia. On the 9th of August a fire broke out in a farmhouse in a Russian village just across the Prussian frontier. The fire might easily have been confined to one building by a single fire-engine; but, unfortunately, the Russians did not possess such a thing. But aid is near; a fire-engine from a neighbouring Prussian village comes rattling to the rescue, and in ten minutes can be in full play. It reaches the barrier at the frontier; but, alas! the firemen

have no passports. A second house takes fire, and soon afterwards a third; but of course no Russian official who is worth his salt could be guilty of such an impropriety as to let the engine pass before all forms had been complied with, and a second engine meets with the same difficulties as the first. At last everything is in order, the necessary permission has been obtained from the authorities, and the engines are allowed to pass; and no doubt they would have done good service, had not, unfortunately, the whole village, with the exception of three houses, been burned down in the meantime.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.—The assertion of the *Patri* that Garibaldi had left Capri for Malta, with the intention of proceeding thence to Naples, is wholly unfounded. He is still at Capri. His letter to the electors of Ozieri Gallura, announcing the resignation of his seat as deputy to the Italian Parliament, has been published. It states that he resigned from inability to serve the electors. Physical infirmities and the consciousness of being unable to help a generous and abandoned people had kept him from taking part in the proceedings of Parliament. He was grieved that he could not assist them in their immense necessities and afflictions. He would, however, always be ready to lay down his life should the opportunity of being useful to his country occur.

THE HOSTESS AND THE SUICIDE.—A man, who was in the habit of constantly frequenting a cabaret in the Versailles-road, was a few days ago observed by the mistress to be sitting with his glass empty before him. "What will you take?" said the woman. "Oh, nothing more," was the reply, "I have but forty sous, and I must buy some charcoal to stifle myself with." "Oh, that's very foolish," rejoined the landlady, who thought he was joking; "with two pennyworth of cord you could hang yourself, and by that arrangement you would have some more money to spend in drink." "Upon my word you're right!" said the man; and he spent thirty-eight of his remaining sous in drink. On Saturday morning he was discovered hanging to a tree.

THE DEATH OF MR. EX-JUSTICE BOOTHBY.—The *South Australian Advertiser* of July 18th says:—"Mr. B. Boothby, formerly Second Judge of the Supreme Court of this colony, is dead. He had been ailing for some months past, although he had not been actually confined to his house, except for the last few weeks. His disease, we are informed, was heart affection, on which dropsy supervened. We are sure that the announcement of his death will cause surprise to all his readers, and awaken sorrow in the hearts of not a few. Mr. Boothby has occupied a conspicuous place in our colonial history for some years past, and although he has lived in comparative retirement since the unhappy circumstances occurred which caused his deposition from the high and honourable office which he held as Second Judge of the colony, two or three facts have come to light to remind us that he was still amongst us. It was only the other day we informed our readers that notice of his appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against his 'removal' from office had been entered, and that the matter would shortly come on for discussion. Now he is gone, and whatever may be the result of that appeal (if it should be prosecuted) it cannot affect him. He has ceased from the labours, strifes, and contentions with which he has so unhappily been mixed up, and has gone to 'the land of forgetfulness.'"

TRAGIC DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.—A few months ago, Charles E. Becker, a man of about thirty-five years of age, and a German by birth, opened a zoological garden in connection with a lager beer-saloon at 441 and 443, North Ninth-street. He had quite a collection of beasts, birds, and reptiles, and many persons were attracted there to see the show. He was regarded as a snake-fancier, and apparently had complete control over the monster reptiles that he had on exhibition. A few days ago he purchased a rattlesnake about three feet in length, which had been quite a pet with its former owner. Mr. Becker placed the writhing serpent in a cage which he had expressly prepared for it. A number of men who were in Mr. Becker's saloon intimated that they would like to hear the snake rattle, and in order to gratify their wish Mr. Becker took a stick and pushed the reptile about, causing it to become very angry. Afterwards he lifted it from the cage, but had scarcely touched it before he received its fang in the index finger of the right hand. He immediately dropped the monster, and hurried across the street to a neighbouring druggist, who cauterised the wound. This had no effect; for the finger commenced to swell, and was soon discoloured. Mr. Becker returned to his home, and told his wife that he was about to die. His wife and two little children could scarcely realise the painful announcement, and were heart-stricken at the terrible calamity; for it did not appear possible that one so robust, so full of life a moment before, could be passing so rapidly to the other world. They stood motionless by the side of the dying man, who wrote hurriedly his last will and testament, bequeathing his estate to those he loved so well, and whom he had to leave so soon. Physicians, who had been summoned, were by this time by the unfortunate man, watching him as his life rapidly ebbed away. They could do nothing whatever for him; for the poison of the serpent had penetrated through every vein in his body, and he was swelling and becoming discoloured more and more every moment. Stimulants were administered, but water would have had as much effect under the circumstances. In thirty minutes from the time the reptile inflicted the fatal bite, Mr. Becker was unconscious; he bade his wife and his dear little ones 'the last farewell, and had grasped his friends by the

hands for the last time. He sank rapidly, and in forty-five minutes he was a corpse.—*Philadelphia Post*.

ELECTION ADDRESSES AND SPEECHES.

In addressing the electors of North Devon on Friday night at Barnstaple, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOOTE, M.P., said:—

Speaking as a member of the present Government, I say we are bound to test and fight every seat we can in our own self-defence. We stand in a position which is not only disadvantageous for our own party, but is one which is not advantageous for the country. That is to say, we are the party who are now in possession of office, holding the reins of administration; but we are not supported, or have not been supported, by a majority of our own supporters in the House of Commons. That is not a position in which this country ought to be left for any length of time. Therefore it is of great importance that we should try our strength. There are two grounds upon which the worthiness or unworthiness of the Administration is generally tested and examined. The first is whether it is or is not fit to conduct its administrative business; the second is whether its policy is such as the country approves. It is perfectly possible that you may have an Administration whose views of policy may be distasteful to the country at large, and yet which may conduct the general affairs of the country satisfactorily. On the other hand, it is also possible that you may have an Administration which holds sound views on the policy, but which does not administer properly the affairs of the country. I venture to say that there is nothing we have to be ashamed of in the manner in which we have conducted the public business of this country.

Sir Stafford defended the conduct of the Government relative to the suffrage question—and during his reference to the subject, three cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone by a part of his audience—and the public expenditure. On the Irish Church question he said:—

The remedy for the wrongs of Ireland consisted in the steady and just treatment of all classes and all persuasions in Ireland ("No, no!"), and he would say they were doing harm and no good by throwing in the firebrand and introducing new cause of discord. He protested against any measure which shook the security of property. When they did that they destroyed the feeling of confidence which above all things they ought to encourage (cheers)—not to stir up Protestants against Catholics, nor Roman Catholics against Protestants. (Hear, hear.) (A voice: "Who wanted to endow the Roman Catholic Church?") Upon his word, he really did not know. They ought to assist the progress made in Ireland, and not be in a hurry to pull up plants that were just beginning to take root. (Laughter and cheers.) He assured them that they would be doing harm to Ireland by introducing this new measure of confiscation (cries of "No, no!" "Yes, yes!") which might lead to the separation of Ireland from England ("No, no") and the destruction of the Established Church in England. That being his own opinion, he was prepared to maintain the existing position of affairs. (Cheers.)

Mr. BAINES, M.P., has issued his address to the electors of Leeds asking for re-election. In the course of it he says:—

The time-honoured motto of "Civil and Religious Liberty" best describes my political principles. Justice to all classes, all sects, and all parts of the United Kingdom is necessarily implied in those comprehensive words; and, in order best to secure the success of such principles, I am prepared to follow, as I have hitherto done, the leadership of a statesman whose capacity and experience are of the highest order, and who is imbued with a noble love of truth and justice. Such a leader the nation recognises in Mr. Gladstone. It is from a deep sense of the necessity of healing the wounds of past ages in Ireland, and thus making the sister island a source of strength and not of weakness, of honour and not of reproach, to the Empire, that I advocate Mr. Gladstone's measure for disestablishing the Irish Church, and placing all the religious bodies of that country on a footing of equality. State favour has failed to promote the efficiency of the Protestant Church in Ireland; and, at the same time, the Establishment remains a monument of conquest, ascendancy, and injustice which no efforts on the part of the civil government can prevent from outraging the feeling of the great majority of the people. The only possible alternative, if Ireland is to be won to a cordial union with Great Britain, is the endowment of all religions or the disendowment of all. The Protestants of Great Britain and the Catholics of Ireland alike object to indiscriminate endowment; and therefore the only thing left is impartial disendowment. Economy in the military, naval, civil services of the country will demand the careful attention of Parliament. Efficiency ought not to be sacrificed to economy; but the two things should be combined; and it needs perpetual vigilance to obtain efficiency and yet prevent waste.

On Monday evening there was a very crowded meeting of working men and others at the Vestry Hall, Chelsea, to hear an address from Mr. Odger, one of the candidates for the borough. Various letters were read, one from Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., stating that as he was a member of Sir H. Hoare's committee he could not consistently support Mr. Odger, but that, should Sir H. Hoare retire, he (Mr. Hughes) should be happy, on his return to town, to do all he could to help Mr. Odger. Also a letter from Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., expressing himself in favour of the candidature of the working-man candidate for Chelsea, and hoping that at all events the weaker candidate would retire. Mr. W. Shaen also wrote to say that he could not be present at this, but should be happy to attend future meetings in support of Mr. Odger. On coming forward to address the meeting, Mr. ODGER, who was received with great cheering and considerable interruption, said that if those who were creating disturbance thought they could stultify the honest professions of working men by noise they had made a great mistake; and further, if they thought rich men's money

could stop poor men's mouths they were grievously mistaken.

He had been asked by what right he was there. He had as much right to be in Chelsea as Mr. Disraeli had in Buckinghamshire—(cheers)—or as Lord Stanley had in King's Lynn. (Cheers.) He was there at the invitation of men who had done much towards the enfranchisement of the people and of that very borough of Chelsea. He was not there to abuse Sir Henry Hoare or any other man, but simply to declare what his principles were, and if the meeting did not think his principles suitable to them, let them tell him to go home and hold his peace. (Hear, hear.) If, on the contrary, they thought they could honourably endorse his principles, and that he had sufficient energy and determination to enunciate them before the House of Commons, and that they were willing to place their confidence in him, then he declined to go away from Chelsea at the dictation of Sir Henry Hoare's agents or any other men. (Interruption.) He felt that the principle of the Reform Act of last year was prepared by John Bright in 1859—(cheers)—and that the situation for it was found by Mr. Gladstone. (Cheers.) Mr. Disraeli was merely the instrument by which the bill was passed. He went on to say that the ratepaying clauses and the restriction on the lodger franchise should be swept away, that there should be a real redistribution of seats, and that the ballot should be established. As to the question of education, he would educate all, and no man could better say a word upon education than himself. When he (Mr. Odger) was four years of age his father, who was a miner, died, and at the age of nine his mother became insane, so that therefore, from the age of ten, he was obliged to get his own living. (Cheers.) And he could also say he never had a favour done him. Therefore could he speak of the necessity of education. With respect to the game laws, he looked upon them as the source of abominable mischief. At to the labour question, he thought the days of strikes and lock-outs had passed away; still he thought trades' unions were necessary. He was in favour of the establishment of boards of conciliation and arbitration. With regard to that sad abuse which had disgraced England for centuries—the State Church in Ireland—he believed that England was responsible, if not for a sad mistake, for a very serious crime in keeping up that Church Establishment. (Cheers.) He was prepared to support Mr. Gladstone in advocating the disestablishment and disendowment of that Church. (Cheers.) They should also address themselves to the land question. He concluded by declaring his opinion that the heart of the country was sound, and that the day was fast approaching when England would be more respected abroad and more happy at home than she had ever been; but that result, he said, must rest not only with keeping Ireland happy, but England and Scotland too. (Cheers.)

A great deal of uproar was caused by a man named Wall persisting in asking some question which the chairman would not put. Eventually, after a short and slight scuffle, he was ejected from the room, and order was restored. Replying to questions, chiefly put by the more respectable class of working men, of whom there were hundreds in the hall, Mr. ODGER said, among other things, that, with respect to opening museums, &c., on Sundays, it was a question upon which the working men were divided in opinion, but if they returned him to Parliament, he would ask them their opinion upon the question and act upon it. (Laughter.) He was in favour of equalisation of rates and of proper medical inspection of workhouses. He agreed with the six points of the charter drawn up in 1848. He would disendow the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, withdraw the Maynooth Grant, and make the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics religiously equal. (Great cheering.) The principle of the Permissive Bill he thought sound, but was not prepared to vote for it. A great deal of noise and uproar occurred during the putting and answering of the questions, which Mr. Odger answered promptly. Mr. BARTLETT moved and Mr. HARRY seconded—

That having heard from Mr. Odger an exposition of his political principles, we deem him to be a fit and proper person to represent us in Parliament, and we pledge ourselves to use every honourable means to secure his return.

The resolution was carried. Mr. BICKLEY moved and Mr. YOUNG seconded—

That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. C. W. Dilke is a fit and proper person to represent this borough.

An amendment to the effect that, while recognising the ability and services of Mr. Odger, the meeting thought his candidature would divide the Liberal interest, and therefore asked him to withdraw, was put and negatived, about a dozen hands being held up for it. The resolution was carried, and the proceedings, noisy throughout, terminated.

Lord ERNEST BRUCE, described by Dod as a "Liberal-Conservative," has issued his address to the electors of Marlborough, which borough was deprived of one seat by the Reform Act. His lordship is not now prepared to stand up for the Irish Church. He says in a significant paragraph:—

With regard to the all-important question of the Protestant Established Church of Ireland, I have as yet recorded no positive vote, having only given a negative to the weak and ill-advised amendment moved by the Government to Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. Upon the main question I abstained from voting, as I considered the subject was too important to be hurried through a Parliament within a few months of its dissolution, and I felt it ought to be postponed for the consideration of a new Parliament, elected by the reformed constituencies. Upon mature reflection, however, I am disposed to vote for a measure founded on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, on the ground that no dominant Church should exist in Ireland, but that there should be perfect religious equality in that country. I have not travelled in Ireland without being convinced by the mass of the Irish people that the Established Church is considered an insult; that no modification or reduction of it will satisfy the great majority of the population. Something must be done; and it appears to me that it would be better for Ireland to have no Established Church at all, than to subsidise the Church of Rome by the grant to the College of Maynooth and the proposed Roman

Catholic University, as well as the Presbyterian Church by the *Regium Donum*.

As we have stated elsewhere, Mr. Henry Richard is at Merthyr, addressing the electors of that town and the contributory boroughs. The first of his speeches was made at Aberaman, to an overflowing audience, which filled Saron Chapel an hour before the proceedings commenced. The interval was occupied by Gwelym Cynon, who sang some popular verses he has written in Welsh, in praise of Mr. Richard as a Welsh patriot and philanthropist, and his fitness to represent his nation in Parliament; the audience, a great number of whom had furnished themselves with copies of the words, joining in the chorus with spirit at the end of each verse. The chair was occupied by D. Davies, Esq., of Maesffynon. In the earlier part of his address, Mr. RICHARD touched upon the political events of the last few years, the benefits that had flowed from the Reform Bill of 1832, the paralysis that ensued on the Palmerston régime, and the work which the new Reform Parliament would have to take in hand. First of all there was that monstrous anomaly and injustice, the Irish Church. Having dwelt upon this theme, he continued—

This question of the Irish Church has produced extraordinary effects, for it involves a principle. (Hear.) Why Dr. Vaughan, of Doncaster, has just told us in a remarkable letter that the Bishop of Peterborough, Bishop Jeune, had said if he only lived ten years longer he would be the last Bishop of Peterborough! (Hear, hear.) I do not know what amount of reverence you have for bishops in this country. For my own part I should not have gone into mourning if that fact had proved true. (Laughter.) But what I was going to say was that the case of the Irish Church has brought up the question of Establishments generally, and the next section of the Church that will require to be dealt with will be the Welsh Church. (Cheers.) It has been said by one gentleman in this neighbourhood, who is soliciting your suffrages, that this question is not at present a practical one. Well, I will tell him that it will be a practical question before long. (Applause.) All over the world there is a movement against ecclesiastical establishments. As Lord Stanley once said, the future of this world, so far as religion is concerned, will be a future of free churches. (Hear.) And I contend that one reason why the men of Merthyr and Aberdare should seek to send men into Parliament who sympathise with their views in regard to this question, is that at this moment the Nonconformists alone rightly understand and appreciate the question of religious establishments, and in the discussion, which will come on, and which must result in the giving up of these establishments, I believe the Nonconformist can give a guidance to the senate such as others cannot; at any rate, forming as they do a large majority, their voice should be distinctly heard on this question. (Applause.)

Having dwelt upon the importance of making the Universities truly national institutions, and abolishing religious tests, he turned to the question of national expenditure, which needed to be dealt with in a searching manner.

The growth of our national expenditure is something enormous. In the year 1835, when the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were at the head of our Government, the whole expenditure of this country, including the cost of the army and navy, the interest on the public debt, and all other expenses, amounted to 44,422,000*l.* A pretty round sum is it not? In this year (ending March, 1868), it amounted to 69,000,000*l.*, exclusive of the Abyssinian war, which cost us about 5,000,000*l.* more. Now, making a deduction of about three or four millions, on account of different ways of making up the accounts, the amount of this year's expenditure, as compared with 1835, shows an increase of about 20,000,000*l.* Since 1848 there has been an increase of 10,000,000*l.*, and since 1866, an increase of 4½ millions pounds; and so it will go on increasing year by year unless the people make their voices heard. And how does this money go? Chiefly on warlike expenditure—the least profitable of all means of expending the national money. Have you any idea, my countrymen, how much we have paid in this country during the peace from the year 1815 to the year 1867—years of peace with the exception of the short interval of the Russian war—how much do you think we have paid for our army and navy during those years? Why no less than 1,068,000,000*l.* Well, if you add to that the interest of the national debt during the same interval—every penny of which has been contracted by war—which is another sum of 1,529,000,000*l.*, you have a total paid, since 1815, for war purposes alone, of 2,597,000,000*l.* sterling! And the expenditure is constantly increasing. In 1835 our armament cost 7,000,000*l.*; in 1853 16,000,000*l.*; in 1866, 26,000,000*l.*, and in thirty-three years they amounted to 60,000,000*l.* sterling. The last year's military expenditure, including the Abyssinian war, is about 28,500,000*l.* sterling. This, and the interest on the national debt, which is another 26,500,000*l.* amounts to 550,000,000*l.*; or at the rate of 152,000*l.* per day, 6,367*l.* per hour, 100 guineas per minute every day and night round the year. And we are spending this money upon gunpowder, and we pay the butchers' bills of our forefathers. (Shame.) And how is this sum to be raised? Well, out of the seventy millions which, in round numbers, is the revenue of the country, forty-three millions are derived from the customs and excise, that is, from taxes upon articles of consumption used by the great mass of the people day by day, such as tea, coffee, sugar, corn, &c. Some of you, perhaps, are not aware that even now we are paying a million a year by way of import duty upon foreign corn. If sufficient revenue cannot be got from tea, sugar, and corn, it must be got from something else. As many of you know, the quantity of coal raised in Great Britain in 1863 was more than a hundred million tons, and its estimated value is 25,407,000*l.* sterling; and yet, mark you, we shall pay this year for our army and navy 2,000,000*l.* more than the value of all the coal raised throughout the United Kingdom. (Shame.) Well, it is a shame, and there ought to be a check upon it. I understand that there are some people disposed to sneer at me as a man of peace. Why, if the Government of this country were peaceable you would have been free from this tremendous debt. What is the result of this lavish expenditure? One is this, that the

money is wasted in the most extravagant manner, even in respect to the object it is spent upon. Let me give in a few sentences the story of the fortifications in 1860. Lord Palmerston, suddenly stricken with a panic fear of French invasion, got up in the House of Commons and proposed a vast scheme of fortifications for our dockyards and arsenals which would cost 11,000,000*l.*, but those who were conversant with such work foretold that it would cost double that amount. He told them solemnly they must fortify the dockyards and arsenals, and that we had reason to fear from our neighbours. And when did that take place? At the very moment when Richard Cobden was in Paris negotiating a treaty between this country and France, a treaty, mark you, which has increased our commerce with France from 26,000,000*l.* in 1852 to 63,000,000*l.* in 1866—an increase of 37,000,000*l.* in seven years. And, as Mr. Cobden said to me in private once, "When the *Times* came in to Paris the next morning, the Ministers of the Emperor came to me and said 'We are playing a farce here. Your Government cannot want a commercial treaty; if they do, would your Prime Minister speak as he did? as if we were going to make a sudden rush upon you at the very time we are negotiating a treaty with you the great object of which is to make war impossible by multiplying commercial relations.' And now I remember that at that time—I was not then in the House of Commons it is true—I did what I could for my friend Mr. John Bright, who, as you know, is one of the most undaunted advocates of economy, as of everything else beneficial to the state, to assist him to oppose the movement. I collected for him a number of documents and pamphlets issued by military officers—for those are the men, who, when having nothing else to do, are constantly writing to the newspapers and pouring pamphlets of a warlike tendency through the press, to get the people to enlarge their expenses—and Mr. Bright then made one of the most telling and effective speeches he ever made in Parliament, and turned the House into ridicule. But, then, Palmerston had the House under his thumb. Five millions had been already spent. Seventeen miles of fortifications were to be built round Portsmouth alone. The other day I was talking to a friend concerning them, and asked him, 'Will these be of any good?' And he said, 'Not the smallest in the world.' I was also speaking one day myself to the gentleman who built some of these forts. I remarked that they would be of no use, for when they came to be armed with the heavy guns manufactured for them, there would not be sufficient strength in them to bear their action. He said, 'You are perfectly right, I knew that before, but it was no business of mine to point out their weakness. I have taken the contract to build them according to plans and specifications, and must carry the work out accordingly.' Lord John Hay, one of the present Lords of the Admiralty, said the other day in the House of Commons, in reference to the forts at Spithead, 'I believe them to be entirely useless—indeed, they would prove admirable marks to guide an enemy into harbour, while in these days of iron-clad vessels, they would not be able to keep an enemy out.' This is the way your money goes! Is it not time the voices of the people should be raised against this state of things? (Yes, and Hear, hear.) Some have endeavoured to show I am not fit to represent you because I am not rich. I say this is an additional qualification. (Cheers.) There are too many rich men already in the House of Commons (cheers), it is because that House is a House of rich men, it has no sympathy with the struggles and wants of the poor, and that this enormous and extravagant expenditure is permitted to go on. But the working men, to show the additional expenditure of the Government is felt in the shape of additional taxation, will now show by the men they return for them, that they take an additional interest in these matters, and I hope they will say it loudly, emphatically, and earnestly. 'We cannot, and we will not, submit to this gross waste of the national money.'

MR. GLADSTONE ON TORY EXPENDITURE.

A statement has been published in which Mr. Gladstone replies to the allegations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the reasons for augmenting the national expenditure. Mr. Gladstone shows that from 1862 to 1866 inclusive, the Liberal Government effected a reduction of taxation at the rate of £2,776,000 a year. The total surplus applied to the reduction of the national debt during that time was £12,850,000. The right hon. gentleman contrasts this with the increased expenditure of the past two years, pointing out in conclusion that the policy of the Liberal party has been to reduce the public charges and to keep the expenditure within the estimates, and, as a result, to diminish the taxation of the country and the national debt; that the policy of the Tory Government, since they took office in 1866, has been to increase the public charges and to allow the departments to spend more than their estimates, and, as a result, to create deficits and to render the reduction of taxation impossible. Which policy, asks Mr. Gladstone in conclusion, will the country prefer?

The *London Telegraph* says Mr. Gladstone does wisely to confine himself to the broad totals, about which there can be no dispute, and which any taxpayer can master at a glance. The right hon. gentleman commences with 1861, which—being the first year that witnessed the cessation of unforeseen expenditure, caused by actual or apprehended war, and by general alarm throughout the country—was the first that permitted him to apply principles of economy. From 1861 to 1866 the outlay for all purposes, exclusive of the interest on the debt, was steadily reduced, until in the last year it was £3,390,000 less than 1861. Such retrenchments permitted great remissions of taxation, which in their turn so stimulated the development of industry and commerce that the revenue soon recovered the temporary loss, and showed an annual surplus for the reduction of the funded debt. The broad result of the two great facts, diminished outlay and increased receipts, is that in the course of five years—or rather through the operation of five Liberal budgets—taxes were remitted to the amount of £13,880,000, and yet, within the same five years, occurred such an annual

surplus that £12,850,000 was struck off the National Debt. This is the case for the Liberals. On the other side, what do we find? The Tory Government, succeeding to power in 1866, at once began to increase the expenditure, and continued the process during the following year, until the budget for 1868 showed an estimated disbursement of £3,190,000 over that of 1865. In other words, the careful savings of four years had been dissipated in little more than two. Even that, however, is not the worst. Much of the additional outlay represents the amount by which the expenditure of each year exceeded the estimate. Mr. Gladstone shows that while the actual expenditure during his presence at the Exchequer was under the estimate, the result was exactly reversed by his successors; the Tory Government permitted the departments to spend in two years £1,146,000 more than had been provided by the estimates. Now, what do these figures show? They make at least one thing perfectly clear. A really efficient Finance Minister in England will not only scrutinise very closely the demands of the various departments for supplies before adopting their estimates, but he will manage to check the actual spending of the sums voted. In 1864, £500,000 less was spent than was voted by Parliament; in 1867, £530,000 was disbursed in excess of the vote. The first represents the Gladstonian, the second the Conservative system. Let the taxpayers of England quite understand all that is implied by the contrast.

THE REGISTRATION COURTS.

The new Reform Act was put upon its trial on Monday in the registration courts. The question whether it would be necessary for the lodgers to attend in person in order to substantiate their claims was brought before the revising barrister early in the day. In the City of London the court was satisfied with the certificate of the claimant, if admitted on both sides, and only required the lodger's presence on an independent objector appearing. In Westminster and in Lambeth it was held that if the lodger did not appear in support of his claim he must be represented by some one who personally knew him. Non-compliance with this rule caused a number of claims, especially in Westminster, to be disallowed.

The revising barrister for Westminster has decided that ladies have no right to have their names placed upon the Parliamentary register. Putting aside the language of a former Act of Parliament, which declared that in all future statutes the term "man" should be construed as referring to both sexes unless the contrary was stated, the barrister dealt rather with the intention of the legislature with respect to the enfranchisement of women. He recalled the fact that when Mr. Mill proposed to substitute the word "person" for "man" in the enfranchising clauses of the Reform Act, the House of Commons rejected the proposition by a large majority. Clearly, therefore, Parliament did not intend women to have votes. The name of one Hannah Bainbridge had been inserted in the overseers' list of voters for the parish of St. Ann's, and it was ordered to be expunged. In Mid-Surrey the revising barrister gave a similar decision. A case for the decision of a superior court was granted. In Lambeth the claim of a lady was disposed of by the revising barrister merely saying that he should take no notice of it. At Manchester, where 5,750 women have made claims to be put upon the list, the revising barrister, after hearing arguments *pro* and *con*, said he would consider the arguments and the Acts of Parliament that had been referred to. The question was an important one. Yesterday he decided to strike off the names of female claimants, but granted a case for appeal. If the Legislature intended to qualify women as voters, it would, he held, have done it in express terms, and not have left it doubtful. At Cambridge the names of all the ladies who had been put upon the list by the overseers were expunged.

The revising barrister for Westminster yesterday said that in order that the matter might go to a higher court he would accept lodger claimants paying 4*s.* a week. It had been ruled that they might be admitted in the North, and he should so rule now. At Braintree the overseer had placed several females on the list, but the barrister struck them all out, after a slight attempt had been made by one of the election agents to sustain them, and told the officer that if he put them on again next year he should not allow his expenses.

Large shoals of herrings have appeared in Garloch, and boats are engaged capturing them with the drift net. The wholesale price on the spot is 1*s.* 8*d.* per hundred, and picked fish are retailed at a dozen for 6*d.*

WINTER PROPHECIES AND THEIR VALUE.—Plenty of hawthorn berries are no more sign of a hard winter than plenty of plums. It may be that some connection exists between warm winds in May and cold winds in December; that genial springs bring ungenial autumns; but there is no proof that they do. Probabilities look the other way. Here is a hot September following a hot summer, and the hot summer has followed a mild winter. Meteorologists tell us that the coldest winters in England follow wet summers, and it is dripping south-west winds, and not nipping north-easters, that have arrears to make up. After a summer unusually dry we may expect a winter unusually wet, and it is not wet winters which are most severe in England. At any rate, the plentiful hawthorn berries tell of a beautiful season past, and say nothing of seasons to come.—*Daily News*.

Literature.

MR. ROGERS UPON RITUALISM
AND DISESTABLISHMENT.*

It is difficult to treat of the existence of the Ritualistic or any similar movement in the Established Church, from the platform of the Liberation Society, without trenching upon forbidden ground; and we suppose it has therefore been that the Society, as such, has seldom taken advantage, in regard to controversy, of the internal divisions of the Church. Mr. Rogers, however, has avoided nearly all, if not all, the rocks upon which many other controversialists would have been wrecked. While, of course, it was not intended that his Nonconformity should be concealed—and it is therefore not concealed—he has kept himself from any expression of personal sympathy with either party in the Church. He may lean towards the Evangelical, the Broad or the High Church party, but the leaning could not be discovered from this pamphlet. He keeps close to his one purpose, and that is to show that the Ritualistic movement in the Church is in itself a reason for its disestablishment.

The substance, or rather the outline, of this able and almost exhaustive treatise was read at the recent Conference of the Liberation Society. The limits which circumstances impose upon speakers at such meetings are not particularly favourable to the effect of their addresses, and this was especially the case with Mr. Rogers. The subject which he had in hand needed time both for argument and illustration, and this essential condition of success could not be accorded. Those, therefore, who heard Mr. Rogers's address can have only the most imperfect acquaintance with the contents of this pamphlet. The argument, as it was given in their hearing, was cruelly abbreviated, although abbreviated by the author himself, and somewhere, we should judge, about half of the illustrations were left out. As it was read, the paper served a purpose, but nothing like the purpose which this extended publication is adapted to serve.

In the compass of sixty-eight pages Mr. Rogers reviews and illustrates the exact character and bearing of the Ritualistic movement. He begins by proving the generally divided character of the Church, dwelling with especial emphasis upon the Evangelical and Ritualistic sections. Having characterised them, with the words of their own leaders as his authority, he forcibly says:—

"Here, then, are two parties whose ideas as to the spirit, character, and influence of the Anglican Establishment are so inconsistent, that the only marvel is, how the same institution can have presented itself to them in such opposite lights. The one class adhere to it because of their love to Protestantism, and their belief that it affords the only effectual security against the inroads of a system which would sweep away that Protestantism altogether; the other, because it has been a breakwater against the inroads of Protestant heresy, and has, by the good providence of God, been the instrument of preserving Catholic orders and Catholic sacraments to a land which would otherwise have been left without spiritual light and privilege. There is much more here than a slight divergence of opinion, such as is to be expected in every community, and the existence of which does not interfere with the maintenance of essential unity. The views of the opposing parties are mutually exclusive and destructive of one another. In philosophy, in dogma, in ecclesiastical sympathies, in ritual, they are as wide as the poles asunder, and yet each believes that the Establishment exists to propagate its doctrines and to further the ends which it has in view. There must be singular hallucination somewhere, for both cannot be right; although it is quite possible that both may be wrong. A great deal may be said in favour either of the Catholic or the Protestant interpretation of the formularies, and it is not for us to question the honesty or conscientiousness of those who adopt either theory. But when we find two opposing schools each maintaining that its own views are exclusively right, and each proclaiming its opponents to be intruders and traitors, it is clear that one, at least, must be wrong. The broader hypothesis of those who urge—not without great show of reason—that the formularies were framed with this ambiguity for the express purpose of including these different shades of opinion, does not relieve either of them from its difficulty; but, on the contrary, adjudges both to be mistaken. Both of them rest their case upon the decisions given by the Courts of Law in their favour, whenever attempts have been made to deprive them of their status in the Establishment; forgetting that the neutrality which the law has thus observed is the one thing which in common they repudiate, and that, though each has been able to resist attack, neither has been able to give effect to its own view by expelling its opponents. If they differ in everything else, they agree in the assertion that the Church ought to have a definite creed and ritual. The one asserts that there shall be no compromise of its Protestant character; the other, just as loudly, that not one iota of its Catholic inheritance should be surrendered. Both demand that the Church should be purged from traitors,

* *The Ritualistic Movement in the Church of England, a Reason for Disestablishment.* By J. GUINNESS ROGERS, B.A., Clapham. London: Liberation Society; and A. Miall.

and both remain in their present position simply because the law refuses to define who the traitors are."

Now, what have Dissenters to do with such a state of things? Mr. Rogers, who is most apt in his quotations, refers, in connection with this point, to the judgment of the Bishop of Oxford, who has declared that it is "the duty of the nation, as a nation, having a conscience, to select that which it believes to be the true form of worship, and the true teaching, and to provide them for her people." But the nation does not do this. It intends, or did intend, to establish Protestantism. Mr. Rogers says, and proves, that the intention is not realised. We insist, he says, that the Church does not accomplish the one thing for which, in the judgment of some of its defenders—Lord Shaftesbury to wit—it is maintained, and it only maintains its ground by means of gross injustice. On this point Mr. Rogers might have gone farther and said that, at the present time, so far as Protestantism is concerned, there is not, merely injustice, but something approaching to imposition.

The position taken by the author is backed by an array of evidence in proof of the anti-Protestant character of the Ritualistic movement, such as has never before been collected together. He has made himself master of the whole of the literature, newspaper and other, upon that side of the question, and has collected from it a mass of material which will astound even many persons who are fairly intimate with the controversies of the day. This material is carefully and systematically arranged so as, like works of artillery planted to act upon separate wings or detachments of the enemy's line, it may demolish, one by one, the positions taken by the present defenders of the Established Church. The greater part of this evidence bears upon the Protestant argument, and every Ritualistic publication is made to contribute to the wealth of material which it contains. Having ourselves read most of these publications, we are glad to bear testimony to Mr. Rogers's scrupulous fairness in this section of his work. He has respect for the "ethics of quotation," and is careful not to go beyond the line of his authorities. These authorities establish four positions—first, the Ritualistic hate of the distinctive doctrines of Protestantism; secondly, the Catholic use of symbolism by the party; thirdly, the sympathy with the Roman Church; and fourthly, the sacerdotalism of Ritualistic pretensions. And, as Mr. Rogers says in closing this section, "All this is going on within an Establishment which is said to be valuable only as a defence of Protestantism."

Is there any remedy for this condition of the Church? The question is a fair one, and it is fairly but not exhaustively answered by the author, who rather, at this point, indicates replies than gives them. Yet there is a great deal in this portion of his work. Can the bishops do anything? The bishops?—

"Two years have elapsed, and what have the bishops done? They have delivered charges, all of which have contained more or less reference to the subject, but it cannot be said that the trumpet has given a certain sound. Sometimes its notes have been strongly Protestant, sometimes decidedly the reverse, and sometimes so doubtful and hesitating that it would puzzle the acutest ear to detect their exact character. They have met in Convocation, engaged in discussions, and passed resolutions inviting all parties to submit to their wise and impartial arbitrament. They have received deputations, made speeches in the House of Lords, and sat upon the Ritual Commission. But we are yet waiting for the first practical measure for the vindication of the Protestant character of the Established Church."

"It is not much, it must be confessed, that the bishops could do. Even if they could agree upon a manifesto, which should assert their own Protestant principles, they lack the power to enforce it upon recusants among their clergy. With all their high ecclesiastical professions, the reverence which they claim for the priesthood, and their proclamation of the Divine right of Episcopacy, 'Catholics,' instead of showing any deference to the authority of the bishops when opposed to themselves, have been unsparing and even contemptuous in their censure of any episcopal proceedings which militated against their opinions. Nonconformists have never written or spoken of bishops in such terms as have been employed by these upholders of exalted priestly claims. It is true that bishops might have recourse to the courts of law to expel alleged traitors from the Church, but where the proceedings are so costly, and so doubtful in their results, it is not surprising that they should hesitate before embarking in so perilous an enterprise."

"But the serious difficulty of the case is, that the bishops are divided among themselves, and that not only as to the proper policy to be pursued, but as to the principles on which that policy should be based, and the end which it should contemplate. There are Evangelical bishops who would, doubtless, accept Lord Shaftesbury's ideas, and do their best to give it practical effect; but they are in a minority, and would meet with very scant sympathy from many of their brethren. There is the Bishop of St. David's, who has shown great ability and learning in dealing with the sacramental theory, but who would be just as unwilling to convert the Established Church into a well-kept preserve of Protestantism as the Catholics themselves. There is the Bishop of Oxford, who impartially deals out his smiles and his censures, and fulminates alike against sympathisers with Rome and the lovers of ex-

treme Protestantism. There is the Bishop of Gloucester, who would be severe against 'Catholic' excesses, if he were not so troubled on the other side by that view of Protestant deficiencies. And there is the gentle Primate, who is unwilling to offend anybody, and ends by pleasing nobody."

"To complete this view of the bench, in which we find at least six different phases of opinion on this great subject, we must not forget the Bishop of Salisbury, who has not hesitated courageously to proclaim his sympathy with the 'Catholics' in their most pronounced and unpopular views."

This is both clever and true, and when Mr. Rogers proceeds to proof, he makes his argument impregnable; and we conclude with him, and nearly all the rest of England that faith in bishops is dying out. Convocation, Courts of Law, and hopes from new legislation, are next considered. All these are discussed, briefly but effectively, and it is concluded that there can be no change without creating further and wider division. Some of the best friends of the Church are coming to this conclusion, and in stating it as he has done, Mr. Rogers shows himself to be not one of her enemies. The final remedy is thus indicated:—

"Among Churchmen themselves there is growing up the feeling that the present state of things is intolerable, and that disastrous as disestablishment would be in some respects, it would be better than the continuance of existing scandals. The 'Catholic' party, in particular, are outspoken on this subject, and feeling that the alternative must take the form either of making a latitudinarian Establishment, or of having no established religion whatever, do not hesitate to avow their preference for the latter. 'It is certainly our duty as Catholic Churchmen' (says a correspondent of the *Church Times*, anticipating the consequences of democratic triumphs) 'to have some comprehensive and definite policy to act upon when the crisis comes. That policy can only be the total separation of Church and State.'

"The efforts towards better ecclesiastical organisation point in the same direction. Church Congresses, Pan-Anglican Synods, and even Convocations, are all preparations for a state of freedom, and strengthen the desire for its attainment. They bring out the reality of the control exercised by the State, and produce a sense of restraint and consequent powerlessness, under which earnest and independent men naturally chafe. It is not an easy thing for men trained in the opposite system to contemplate with complacency a revolution so complete as that involved in the separation of the Church from the State, but they are beginning to perceive that they pay too high a price for the supposed advantages which they enjoy, and, though they will not renounce the theory of a National Church, are almost brought to the conviction that it must be kept in abeyance, and that they must adapt themselves to the altered circumstances."

Less space is devoted in this pamphlet to the position of the Broad Church party than might perhaps have been desirable, but the fact is that both Evangelicals and Broad Churchmen might be treated in just the same way that Mr. Rogers has treated the Ritualists. As it is we know of few controversial publications possessed of the same intrinsic value, or one that is likely to be more useful in the work of present education. It is scarcely necessary to speak of the literary style of this pamphlet. As a rule pamphlets have no style, but this is not the case in the present instance. The especial characteristics of Mr. Rogers's style are force and clearness, and these characteristics are eminently observable in this work.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Through Burma to Western China. Being Notes of a Journey in 1863, to establish the practicability of a Trade Route between the Irawaddi and the Yang-Tse-Kiang. By CLEMENT WILLIAMS. (Blackwood and Sons.) The preface to this volume informs us that "it appears under circumstances which claim, in an especial manner, the indulgent consideration of the reader," those circumstances being, as we gather, that the author is now in Burma, and has not had the opportunity to revise his notes, and that he was recalled as Political Agent in Mandalay at a time when he was taking great pains to advance British interests with the Burman Government. Into the merits of Dr. Williams's quarrel with the Indian Government we are not called to enter. It is enough to say that the practical result of his expedition up the Irawaddi and into Upper Burma is his recommendation of a trade and telegraph route through Burma to Western China, the establishment of which would open up new markets for the sale of European commodities and for the purchase of goods for export. Dr. Williams's journeys do not appear to have been of an eventful character, and his journal is, apart from its political and commercial value, of slight interest.

My Mother. By ANN TAYLOR. (S. W. Partridge.) This well-known rhyme is here prettily illustrated by coloured full-page engravings, one verse to each illustration. The letterpress is surrounded by an illuminated border, and is printed on tinted cardboard. It is evidently meant to be introduced to children only on "state occasions," and will be a real delight to them.

What Makes me Grow? By the Author of "Harry Lawton's Adventures," &c. (Seeley, Jackson, and Co.) Perhaps a short extract will illustrate as well as anything we could say in the way of description, the nature of this book—subject, "blood"—

"Didn't you say that the blood goes into the things

we breathe with—our lungs, I mean? What does it go there for, mamma?

"It goes there to get warmed," answered his mother, "and to get set to rights again before it starts off on a fresh journey."

"I don't understand you a bit, mamma," replied Willy.

"No; I don't suppose you do, Willy," answered Mrs. Dudley; "and you must wait until you are older before you can hope to do so. But I think you could easily believe that, in going all over your body, the blood picks up a good deal that it does not want, and that is not good for it. Well, but I must tell you that what it picks up is good for the air; so they make a sort of exchange when they meet. The air gives to the blood something which it does not want, and that something warms the blood, and the blood gives up something which is good for the air, but which it does not want itself, and so it goes off again on another journey."

"Is my blood warm, mamma?" said Amy, opening her eyes very wide.

"Is not your body warm, my dear?" returned her mamma. "Put your hand on this little arm, and then put your finger into this little mouth, and tell me."

"Amy laughed and said, 'I thought that was because it was a warm day, mamma.'"

"Not only that, Amy; your mouth is warm in winter, while that toad, which I see on the path outside the window, would feel cold if you touched it, even though it lies in the sun."

"Has not the toad got blood then, mamma?"

"Not warm blood like yours, my child; so you see that is one difference between you and a toad."

The object of the book is to convey to quite young children some notion of the action of food, air, &c., on the body, of the constituents of simple articles of food and of elementary physics (not physics!). It is more than well adapted—it is almost inimitably adapted—to its purpose, and will afford amusement as well as instruction to the young folks, on account of the strong, and, to a child, absorbing personal interest which attaches to the story.

Ten Years in a Lunatic Asylum. By MABEL ETCHELL. (London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This sad story is written apparently to expose the cruelty so often practised in private asylums, and to point out the impossibility of obtaining release, however sane the patient may be. It is written in an interesting manner, and well told throughout; but happily, since all such asylums are placed under the supervision of Government, there is less reason to fear such painful scenes are enacted. The book is well worth a perusal.

Our Doctor; or, Memorials of Sir William Charles Ellis, M.D. By the author of "Toils and Triumphs." (London: Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.) A brief outline of the life of this great and good man, who was the first to treat insane patients as rational beings, and with this in view and on this principle, he undertook the management of Wakefield Asylum, where he resided twelve years, after which he removed to Hanwell, and subsequently to Southall Park. His history furnishes a remarkable instance of what may be done by kindness and wisdom in managing those of our fellow beings afflicted with this most painful of all disorders.

MAGAZINES (CONTINUED).

In *Macmillan's Magazine* for September, Mr. Helps's "Realmah" begins to come to an end, and as the end approaches, the mystery as to its purpose and design is unravelled. Most readers will have followed both the story and the conversations up to this point, probably, without having obtained a clue to its significance. Milverton now explains it, and we take leave to make a longer quotation than is our wont, to testify our warm appreciation of the high standard of national morality which Mr. Helps would commend to the statesmen of the future. The moral of the story is in fact the recommendation of a reversal of national policy. Milverton's views are stated under five heads—

"Milverton: (1) *The diminution of expense.*

"If Governments will indulge in philanthropic ways, they must be prepared for constantly increasing expense in this direction. For instance, if we are to go on taking care of the health and sanitary conditions of the people, the expenses of our Medical Department must go on increasing.

"If we are to go on educating the people, the expenses of the Education Department must inevitably increase.

"If we are to go on cultivating art and science amongst our people, the expenses of the Art and Science Department must also increase.

"If we are to go on caring for the recreation of the people, there will be increased expense in this direction.

"And, taking the Civil Service generally, considering that, under the new order of things, it will require to be strengthened and added to, rather than to be reduced, and that of all men in this country, excepting country surgeons, the public servants are the worst paid, I do not see how we can hope for any reduction of expenditure under the heads I have just enumerated.

"Now, I say that the way in which the expenses in those departments are to be reduced, is not by diminishing expense over the whole surface generally, and so producing general weakness everywhere, but by totally doing away with the need for expense at certain fixed points.

"Of course you see how I mean to apply this. The wisest political move in our time was the cession of the Ionian Islands. What was the expense to us annually, Cranmer, of the Ionian Islands?

"Cranmer: Say 50,000*l.*

"Milverton: May I ask you, Cranmer, what has been the expense to us of fortifying Alderney?

"Cranmer: About 1,177,000*l.*

"Milverton: What about Bermuda?

"Cranmer: The cost incurred by Imperial Funds for the defence of Bermuda, in 1859-60 was, if I remember rightly, about 87,000*l.*

"Milverton: And Gibraltar?

"Cranmer: About 420,000*l.* for that year; and I do not think that was a heavy year.

"Milverton: (2) *The increase of prestige.* Mark you, I have not confined myself to any particular case. I do not choose to tell you whether Realmah's fortress of Ravala-Mamee means Gibraltar, or Malta, or Bermuda. I argue the case generally; and I say that that nation will gain greatly in prestige which first dares to do some great act of renunciation of the kind that I have intimated.

"(3) *Safety for the State.* That safety, you may be sure, in the present condition of the means and appliances for warfare, depends upon the concentration of the powers and forces of the State.

"The more you extend the line of possible attack by the enemy, the more you render yourself liable to be defeated at some point, which, though unimportant in itself, as a place to be guarded, is for the moment all-important to you, as being a part of your empire which you are bound to defend. A great empire cannot bear defeat anywhere. I might bring a host of metaphors and similes to illustrate this assertion, but everyday facts will perhaps do so better. You have to take the same care of some obscure British subject, if that man is unduly molested, as you have of your whole Indian dominions.

"(4) *The physical well-being of the community.*

"This part of the subject has incidentally been treated in number one, when we were considering the question of expense. All projected improvements tending to the physical well-being of the State are now met with the answer, 'No funds.'

"But I have more to say about it. It is not only that funds are wanting; but time, attention, and forethought are wanting. Look what a lot of time and attention on the part of Ministers and Parliament is taken up by small questions concerning these petty dependencies.

"This course of argument will apply to education as well as to physical well-being. The greatest things for our general well-being as a nation fail to have due thought given to them, because we are busied with all manner of details connected with possessions that are really of no use to us.

"(5) *The advancement and development of Christianity.* I have very little to say upon this head. If you do not feel with me at once, I have no hope of persuading you by long arguments. I would just ask you, is it not most inconsistent to advocate the adoption of Christianity by individuals, and not to ask Governments to act upon principles which are essentially Christian?

"You all regret and dread the perpetual increase of armaments in Europe. You admit the cruel and wicked expense of these armaments, the loss occasioned by which has lately been estimated at 178,000,000*l.* per annum, and you ask how on earth this great mischief is to be remedied?

"I say that some one nation must make the first move, and why should not this nation be England?

"At present it is an auction of folly. Each nation goes on bidding against the other. There is no end to it. It is like the conduct of ostentatious people, contending who shall make most show; and this kind of contest can only be ended by the absolute ruin of almost all the contending parties."

A sermon in *Good Words* of this month, which was preached last July in Westminster Abbey by Dr. Ewing, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, deserves well to be read by all Christians. It sounds the right note for this present time, if we are not mistaken. Dr. Ewing is not merely an optimist. His hope for the future of the Church and the world is not based upon mutable data, but on the character of the Divine Father Himself. No State-Church bishop could adopt this language.

"Christ's disciples were to tell the world that all God's offspring were alike precious to the Father; they were to commission those who received this message to bring others to the same belief, that by this all men might be saved. For men can only be saved by believing this. But instead of this, many declared that those alone were precious to the Father who adopted the Father; leaving it to be supposed that they changed God by their belief, instead of recognising that they were changed themselves by believing in his unchangeableness; in His being good, and unchangeable in His goodness; light, and in Him no darkness at all. For the world is made into the Church by men believing in the initiatory love of God, and these only are the Church who believe this. Sent to baptize men into the name of the Father because they were His sons, and into that Holy Spirit in which all are one, they baptized men into communities on terms of their own making, terms which were limitations of the Godhead, and which, in limiting God, divided men from one another, until the heaven which was to leaven the world and to make all men one, by abolishing the worldly distinctions of Jew and Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond, and free, nay (so high was it to reach in spiritual things), even of male and female, became an additional divider of men, adding to instead of healing the divisions of humanity, so that we not only have worldly and natural distinctions, but religious also, Catholic, Protestant, Episcopalian, Independent, Baptist, Presbyterian, and many others. Nay, not only so, but it has come to pass that, instead of being as it was intended, and ought to be, a blessing to the nations and a help to all good government, and as it was at first when kings became its nursing fathers, and queens its nursing mothers, from the help it gave to all good works and to national improvement, the Church became, in many nations, a hindrance instead of help, yea, so great a hindrance as to oblige some nations to spue her out of their mouths, and almost all to limit and to be on their guard against her, so great were the difficulties which

she occasioned in many lands. All history is full of this. Alas! so greatly has the Church too often frustrated her divine mission, as to increase the disease which she came to heal—the alienation, namely, of mankind from God, and from one another. Is it not true even now that while we so-called Christians can meet to eat and to drink together, to legislate, to trade, for charities, for amusements, and for sports, we cannot unite for purposes of religion? that the only thing which we cannot do in common is to meet in one place to worship a common God and Saviour? Alas! while the light of nature and the still small voice remain, and strong as ever, the light of the Church is glimmering, and her voice is of stammering speech. May we not say as of old, 'O, my mountain in the field; thou who wast to be the healer of the nations, thyself needest healing; how solitary thou sittest who wert full of people, thou who wert to be the shepherdess of the nations: tell me, O thou whom my soul loveth, whither art thou gone? where feedest thou that flock which thou hadst to pasture by still waters, and to rest in the shadow of a rock from the heats of noon?' It is asked on all hands, 'When the Son of man cometh, will He find faith on the earth?' And where is the Church? Was it for this that He became incarnate—became the Son of man—not of one man or tribe—but of man? Was it for this that all generations were to call His virgin mother blessed? Assuredly not. What, then, is its meaning? What is the cause of this decadence? Have the gates of hell prevailed? Surely there is something wrong, terribly and radically wrong, in our conceptions of the Church—when thus it is: when the whole head is sick, the whole heart faint, and all complain of a disease common to all. But what is the disease? It is simple, it is deep-seated, but not far to seek; yet cannot we get rid of it unless we retrace our steps to the beginning—until we receive the kingdom of heaven, again from above, as little children. For the cause, although deep, is patent. The cause of the decadence of the Church is simply this, that she has too often set up her own kingdom, instead of that of the Father. She has tried to establish that which cannot be established, and never ought to have been attempted to be established—another kingdom than that of the Father. She has tried to limit God, and to set up a kingdom on these limitations, on denominations, that is, distinctions, definitions, instead of on that which is one and alone the kingdom of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. She has baptized into her own name, by requiring that also, and the names of particular churches have swallowed up the one Church, which is the kingdom of the Father.

"And the faith of such churches falls, and faith in such churches. They are not of that light wherein there is no darkness at all; and when the Son of man cometh to such He comes as a Man of sorrow, to remove their candlesticks out of their place. Many such have been removed, many branches of the seven-branched candlestick. And so faith falls throughout Christendom, and so now faith falls in many of its high places; grey hairs are on them, and they know it not. We are told that there is much infidelity, and no doubt there is.

"There are two kinds of infidelity at present among us: that which sees not, and says it does not see; and that which sees not, but says it does. Of the first we have many pathetic specimens in those men of science, men of thought, and men of suffering, who cry, 'O that thou wouldst bow the heavens and come down!' to whom the greatest boon would be to show them God—men who seek but cannot find—yet who, we believe, would find if they sought aright. And then there are those who say they see, but do not. These last are often keepers of revelation, and are they who refer us to general councils, clerical majorities, and an artificially created infallibility; men who are 'at the end of their perfection', when any flaw seems discovered in the mode whereby revelation has been transmitted. Alas! if we are to be dependent on some future general council to give us God, and are to believe in the meantime as it were provisionally, where would we be? and where the faith of the young and poor, the old and weak, those multitudes for whom Christ died, and on whom He had compassion? Do we not hear Him say of such, 'I thank Thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, that Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and revealed them unto babes?' Nay, may we not be sure that so it will ever seem good in His sight? Alas, that any who are light-bearers should say such things, and send us far off to seek for an unknown God! Yet I blame not the clergy; they are the salt of the earth, the first who came out from their brethren to seek the Lord. That first love is not forgotten. Light so far was theirs, and will be theirs again, if they will seek the light, and not become 'rulers of the darkness' instead of being lights unto the world. . . . Surely there is great darkness here, and not light? Alas, a false humility and a low ideal of revelation are going far to shut out God! and, alas! as of old, so now we see masters in Israel accepting darkness for light! Yet, no doubt, Christ gave us revelation that we might comprehend it; and because fellowship with the Father was needful for us—and because fellowship could come but by knowledge. Surely so it was in the beginning and must be now. So must it be again, and so will it be, and the signs of this appear. We believe that the light is breaking, and that night is 'far spent.'

Miscellaneous News.

THE MAJORITY OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE is being celebrated with appropriate festivities on his lordship's Bute estates. The Marquis has been residing at Mount Stuart House for nearly a fortnight, and among the visitors who have assembled to celebrate there his birthday are the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Lady Elizabeth Moore, Lady Edith Hastings, and the Hon. G. F. and Mrs. Boyle. At Rothesay, on Friday evening, a ball was given in honour of the occasion, the town being at the same time illuminated. The Marquis attended the ball accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen of the Mount Stuart party. On Saturday morning his lordship received an address from his tenantry, and afterwards drove into Rothesay, where he was presented with the freedom

of the burgh. The town was on fire, and the Marquis met with an enthusiastic reception. In the evening, Lord Bute entertained some 500 guests in a pavilion erected for the occasion within the Mount-stuart grounds. The banquet was followed by a splendid display of fireworks, and the hills of Bute were lighted up with bonfires. At Cardiff there were similar festivities.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S JOKE.—The Venerable Archdeacon Denison is canvassing East Somerset for the Conservative candidates, Major Allen and Mr. R. Bright, and in speaking on their behalf and that of the Irish Church, at Chew Magna, he said it was much more honourable for the Conservative party to be educated by its head than for the head of the Liberal party to be educated by his tail, and the very last joint of his tail, as Mr. Gladstone had been. "He" (Mr. Gladstone), said the jocose and venerable gentleman, "is every day becoming more and more the counterpart of his tail," which would be an excellent joke, if it did not happen that though the Conservative party had been educated by its own head, Mr. Disraeli, that head, has been educated even more signally than Mr. Gladstone by 'the lowest joint of the tail' of the opposite party. Mr. Disraeli's household suffrage was a little too Radical even for Mr. Gladstone. If to be lashed on by his own tail is Mr. Gladstone's fate, to be lashed on by Mr. Gladstone's tail is Mr. Disraeli's. But really these reverend Conservatives, canvassing the most serious question of the day in a style a shade lower than that of *Punch*, can scarcely wish to be thought in earnest. If they did, they would emulate a little more the depth and intensity of the statesman they are reviling, Mr. Gladstone.—*Spectator*.

OUTING OF THE CHILDREN OF MULLER'S ORPHAN HOUSES.—On Friday, Kingweston Park and its appanage, Penpol, formed the locale of a very animated scene, the vast family of children which inhabit Mr. George Muller's little town of orphan houses on Ashley-down having been conveyed there to enjoy their annual summer outing. The weather happily proved everything that could be desired. An open, sunshiny day, with just a tempering summer breeze, enabled the youngsters to pursue their gambols in the open air with as little danger to their health as may be. A large number of capacious vans and waggons assisted in conveying the children to the spot, and they were served in the park with suitable provisions, and certain means of recreation were provided for them. It was in every sense a moving spectacle to see the large concourse of fatherless and motherless children—some of them only just able to toddle, others drawing on towards the period when they will have to take part in the business and battle of life, yet all neatly clad, cleanly in their persons, and evidently well cared for—scattered about in numerous groups, and enjoying the occasion with all that zest which is peculiar to the period of childhood. Of course numerous teachers and attendants were with the large gathering, and many spectators gathered around and looked on. The orphans appeared thoroughly to enjoy themselves, and the common feeling amongst those around was that the eminent founder of the vast home has been permitted to carry on a truly marvellous work.—*Bristol Mercury*.

ILL-TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.—A kind-hearted lady writes to the *Times* to complain of the way in which nursery-maids ill-treat little children in the parks and other public resorts. It is very right that attention should be called to the subject, though the sort of mothers who do not take enough interest in their children to be sure that their attendants are kind are not likely to pay much heed to a newspaper warning. Dogberry, discoursing on a kindred subject, says that "the ewe that will not hear her lamb when it baes will never answer a calf when he bleats"; and Verges says that this is true, and the gentlemen are excellent authorities. Still, there may be cases in which a mother is deceived by a servant who fawns on a child in the house and snubs it out of doors; and, if only a few children are saved from ill-usage, it is worth while to write any number of paragraphs on the subject. Therefore, let mothers who send their children into the parks with servants know that many of these women are very cross, and some are rough and even cruel, especially when interrupted in a flirtation, or when reading the "Penny Horriker," and that there goes on a system of scolding and slapping which would astonish an affectionate mother. No harm can be done by this statement; for, as I think I said some long time ago, when the topic came up, no matron will believe that she can be deceived, or that her own Ann or Jane is a girl of that sort. The lady who writes suggests that information should be given to a servant's employers when anything of the sort has been witnessed; but how are you to find out who her employers are? She will not tell, though she will tell you to mind your own business, or to find out. The real way to prevent such things is, of course, one which it is absurd and outrageous to mention. A mother herself might go out with her children. What nonsense! when she never comes home till two in the morning, cannot be dressed till midday or later, and, besides, has the sensation novel to finish. Writers who suggest such things do not understand the duties of the British matron. Let the children be slapped: it is only the learning a few years sooner than necessary that the world is a hard place for the helpless.—*Illustrated London News*.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE AS SEEN AT SEA.—Captain C. G. Perrins, of the steamship *Carnatic*, describes the eclipse as seen from his ship on the 18th of August, in the Indian Ocean. He says, "The eclipse was with us only partial, that portion of the sun's disc remaining unobscured being, however, only about 1-16th part of its diameter. Unfortunately, at the time of the first contact, the sun was obscured by

clouds, which threatened to deprive us entirely of seeing any part of the eclipse. At intervals, however, we got very hasty glimpses of its progression, though so short as to prevent reliable observations being taken; at length the bank of clouds dispersed and left a perfectly clear view of the eclipse at that stage, the sun having about two-thirds of its diameter eclipsed. At 7.10 a.m. the nearest point of totality had been reached, the altitude being 22 deg. 10 min.; it was at this time our best efforts were directed for observing the phenomena presented. That portion of the sun remaining uneclipsed consisted of a narrow streak, in shape like a crescent of its upper left limb, in size about 1-16th part of its diameter. The light emitted from this was of a very peculiar character, and difficult to describe, being at the same time extremely brilliant and yet most remarkably pale. The high sea running appeared like huge waves of liquid lead, and the ghastly paleness of the light thrown upon it and all around revealed a scene which, for its weird-like effect, it would be as impossible to depict as it is to describe. The eclipse not being total (with us), the corona was not visible. The first appearance noted by the spectroscope was that of several dark lines in the spectrum of that portion of the sun visible at its greatest obscuration, which was examined through a narrow chink with the instrument, as recommended by Lieutenant Herschel. The next appearance was a roughness on the concave edge of the crescent of sunlight left visible. This was well marked, and seen very plainly with the unaided spectroscope; the rapidly increasing brightness of the sun prevented the prisms from being of much use except during the darkest part of the eclipse. Throughout the rays between red and green predominated over those between green and violet. A small black spot was observed on the sun's disc, situated in its upper right limb, distant about one-eighth part of its diameter from its extreme edge. Contact ceased at 16h. 43m. 29s. Greenwich mean time. The only meteorological peculiarities discovered were that the temperature the day before the eclipse was unusually low, being 74 deg. at noon, while on the preceding day and that of the eclipse it was 80 deg. and 79 deg. respectively. Relative to the telegram from Belgaum by Lieutenant Herschel, the *Athenaeum* says:—"The fact that the spectrum of the 'flames' shows bright lines proves that they are self-luminous and of gaseous nature; while the polarisation of the light of the corona shows that a part, if not the whole of it, is simply light reflected from the sun."

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen returned to Windsor on Friday, embarking in the royal yacht at Cherbourg. During her stay in Paris on Thursday she visited St. Cloud, but simply made a tour of the grounds. Her Majesty stayed there with Prince Albert some years ago, and was deeply touched on revisiting the place.

It is expected that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Danish Royal family during the hunting season in November. The Prince will also, it is said, shortly visit Egypt and the Cataracts of the Nile.

The Premier and Mrs. Disraeli arrived at Grosvenor-gate on Saturday afternoon from Hughenden Manor.

Mr. Gladstone has had an attack of English cholera, and his medical advisers have prescribed entire rest from political excitement for as long a period as possible. Mr. Gladstone is said to be now much better. The right hon. gentleman has gone from Penmanmaer, to Hawarden Castle.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh is to be presented to Lord Napier of Magdala, this day. Lord Napier is visiting Mr. Dundas, at Dundas Castle.

A Dublin journal (the *Evening Mail*) mentions a rumour current there, that an intention existed of removing the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, vacant by Lord Mayo's appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India, to Lord Elcho. That step, it is added, was considered by some too bold, and has been abandoned.

Relative to the Knighthood of Mr. Watkin, M.P., the *Sheffield Independent* says that it has been conferred on him for his services in connection with the International Railway and the Confederation of Canada. He was the inspiring spirit of the Grand Trunk Railway. It was through his exertions that the Hudson's Bay Company was reorganised on a more popular basis. It is he who has made practicable the dream of a railway which shall unite the several provinces of British America.

The *Liverpool Mercury* has the following statement:—"We have great pleasure in bidding our readers look for a speedy termination of the Alabama difficulty. We are informed that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new envoy from the United States, has received instructions from Mr. Seward that all papers and documents hitherto issued with regard to the Alabama question have been cancelled by his Government. He is further authorised to make such terms with our own Government as he thinks fit. The spirit in which he will enter upon this undertaking was abundantly shown by his speech at Sheffield."

The East Indian Prince Maharajah Dhuleep Singh presented, on the anniversary of his marriage, his usual donation of 1,000*l.* to Dr. Lansing, in behalf of the American Presbyterian Mission in Egypt. The Prince married a young woman who had been educated in one of the schools of that mission; and he has testified his gratitude to the mission, and his interest in the work which it is accomplishing, by a similar annual donation and by other generous gifts. The United States Minister presented his cre-

dentials to Her Majesty on Monday afternoon at Windsor Castle. On Monday evening the Queen, accompanied by several members of the royal family, left for Balmoral.

The War Office has issued a circular to Lords Lieutenants of counties, reminding them that at the approaching elections volunteers in uniform should take no part in political demonstrations or party meetings, and further requesting that the corps shall not be assembled for drill or any other purpose between the issue of a writ and the termination of an election.

"A Highlander abroad," in a letter to the *Inverness Courier*, giving a few notes of a recent visit to Switzerland, narrates the following incident:—

A few days after, "doing" Mount Pilatus, we made a party to ascend the Righi, which is much easier to accomplish. A panorama of three hundred miles in circumference is visible from the summit! While we were admiring the view, we observed a party of ladies on horseback coming up to the flagstaff where we all were standing. The first pony was led by a stout handsome fellow in the Highland dress; and we soon saw that the visitor was the Queen, accompanied by the two Princesses, Prince Arthur, the Marchioness of Ely, and an equerry. The Royal party soon mixed with the crowd at the top, admiring the scene from every point of view. The Queen looked well and perfectly happy. As she passed to and fro the gentlemen touched their hats. I lifted my Highland bonnet, and as Her Majesty passed I heard her say to the *gillie*, "I wonder who that Scotch gentleman is?" The Highlander eyed me very keenly, but he could only report that I wore knickerbockers of a certain hunting tartan. Shortly afterwards the equerry came up, "Pardon me, sir," he said, "but her Majesty, who takes an interest in all around her, requested me to come and ask your name, as she is anxious to know it." In reply I said I was Captain —, late of the — regiment, and that on one occasion I had the honour of being on a guard of honour to her Majesty at Balmoral. He then gave me his name and went off down hill to satisfy the Queen's curiosity as to the Highland bonnet and the tartan. This little incident shows the predilection that her Majesty has for everything Highland.

The health of Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, is in a very critical state.

The Prime Minister has declined invitations to the dinners of the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Associations this year, and has intimated that it is not his intention to take part in any public demonstrations for the present. Mr. Disraeli has not yet issued any address to his constituents.

Gleanings.

Why should the wife carve at table?—Because she is a help meet.

Seventeen horses and cows recently died, in sequence of drinking impure water from a stagnant pond at Calwick near Nottingham.

Four generations have appeared in the same harvest-field in Kent—the great-grandfather at ninety-four, the grandmother at seventy-two, the father at forty-nine, and the daughter at twenty-two.

Wombwell's "Tasmanian Devil," which escaped about a fortnight ago at Bideford, in Devonshire, has been recaptured in North Yorkshire. It was taken on a farm at Fremington; not, however, before it had made sad havoc with the poultry.

Between the hours of eight o'clock on Monday night and six o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning, no fewer than seven fires occurred in the metropolis which were attended by the firemen of the Metropolitan Brigade.

It is announced that M. Guizot will contribute an article to the forthcoming number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the question of the day, entitled, "France and Prussia responsible to Europe." It is understood that this important article powerfully enforces the necessity of peace.

A GENUINE BULL.—In an article in reference to Mr. Coleridge's views on Church and State, the *Church Review* says:—"Having stripped the Church of all her possessions and means of livelihood, he will rivet anew the chains upon her naked and famished limbs, and bring her forth to the multitude with an *Ecce Homo*!"

"A CERTAIN LAWYER TEMPTING HIM."—It is stated that at Exeter the Attorney-General was recently trying an old couple very hard for the old gentleman's vote. The old lady said, "My husband has promised to vote for the Liberals." The Attorney-General, however, would not be satisfied, and used all his special eloquence on the occasion. While he was trying to persuade the old man, his wife was fumbling over a book, and presently asked the Attorney-General if he would "be kind enough to read this chapter in the Bible?" He proceeded to do so, and presently came to the words, "And there came a certain lawyer tempting him." When she looked up the Attorney-General was gone.—*Western Daily Press*.

A GEOLOGIST "SOLD."—An eminent geologist paid a visit to the Stretton Hills a short time since for the purpose of procuring specimens. Slowly wending his way from Stretton, he rapidly accumulated in his bag specimens of stones which so much delight the geological heart. On arriving at Bishop's Castle he had got together a load almost sufficient to break the back of a donkey. The day being exceedingly hot, he determined to leave them in charge of some trusty person to take them next morning to the station. This he accordingly did, and the sweet native youth to whom he entrusted his valuable specimens promised to take care of them. Next morning, accordingly, laden with the bag, he set out for the station. The weather was fearfully hot, and the bag correspondingly heavy. After resting several

times, it occurred to the lad to see what was in the bag to cause it to be so heavy. Finding it to be nothing but stones, he thought the geologist was merely playing a trick with him. Why should he carry stones four miles to the station, when there were heaps of stones within a few yards of it? He would be even with the gentleman. He would empty out the stones where he stood, and carry the empty bag nearly to the railway-station, and then refill it with stones. This luminous idea he instantly carried out. The delight of the geologist on inspecting his treasure when he arrived at home may be better imagined than described.—*Wellington Journal*.

THE AIR OF MANCHESTER.—Dr. Smith and Mr. Dancer have been examining the air of Manchester by the aid of the microscope, and have found it to be full of spores and other organic germs, the presence of which in probably all air leads, no doubt, to the phenomena imputed to spontaneous generation, and is probably the cause of the epidemic character of many diseases. The air was first washed by shaking it in a bottle with distilled water, and in a drop of the water it was reckoned that there were about 250,000 spores, and these only require to be lodged in suitable situations to spring into activity. In the quantity of air respired by a man in ten hours it was reckoned that there would be about 37½ millions of these spores or organic germs.

"THE DUMBFOUNDED SPANIARD."—A suggestion by the *Times* of some aggrieved Hidalgo demanding an explanation from Mr. Roebuck of the expression "dumbfounded Spaniard," reminds a correspondent of our contemporary of a correspondence exchanged in a similar case between the American orator Patrick Henry, and a gentleman belonging to the buccaneering classes of society. The latter addresses Mr. Henry as follows:—

Sir,—I understand that you have called me a bob-tail politician. I wish to know if this be true, and, if true, your meaning.

Mr. Henry replies:—

Sir,—I have no recollection of ever calling you a bob-tail politician, and, therefore, find it impossible to state now what I could have meant by such an expression. If you will have the kindness to write again and inform me what you think I meant by it, I will let you know by return mail whether your suppositions are correct.

The above answer closed the correspondence, and is commended to Mr. Roebuck, should he ever find himself in a dumbfounded condition on being called to account by some peppery Don.

ORGAN-PLAYING BY ELECTRICITY.—Organ-players are perhaps the very last class of persons who have expected to have their enjoyments doubled through the agency of electricity. Until now the one great drawback to the pleasure of organ-playing has been the necessity of sitting close to the organ itself, a position most unfavourable for the hearing of the sounds given by the multitude of pipes immediately in front and above the head of the player. Not only are the endless delicacies of the quality of the various stops in the instrument thus obscured, but that magnificent roll and volume of tone in which the organ is unrivalled is scarcely to be felt. In the few cathedrals where the pipes have been placed in the triforium of the choir, while the player sits below in the stalls, the evil is but slightly remedied, the sounds being still completely above the musician's head; while on the rare occasions when the keys have been temporarily brought forward to a distance of some yards from the organ, the necessary mechanism has seriously interfered with the action of the keyboard. Now at last all difficulties have been overcome, and by the action of a cable of insulated wires the player is enabled to perform upon a keyboard placed at any distance from the body of the organ, with as much ease as if he was seated within a foot of the pipes. The gain to organ-players is immense, and there is reason to hope that a material improvement in organ-playing will by-and-by be the result, and that organists will learn to recognise the unfitness of their instrument for an imitation of all the gambols of an orchestra.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A DRY PREACHER.—As an example of such preaching, and that the driest of the dry—suppose a congregation assembled to listen to a sermon from the celebrated and very learned Dr. Richard Bentley, an eminent man and distinguished preacher of his day. Fancy their excited attention whilst he lays down his heads of discourse. "First, I will prove it impossible that the primary parts of our world, the sun and the planets, with their regular motions and revolutions, should have subsisted eternally in the present or a like frame and condition. Secondly, I will show that matter, abstractly and absolutely considered, cannot have subsisted eternally; or if it has, yet motion cannot have co-existed eternally with it as an inherent property and essential attribute of the Atheist's God, Matter." One of our own Scottish divines, Dr. Macknight, author of an elaborate Commentary on the Epistles, and a work on Evidences—an able and learned man—was a remarkable example of this class of preachers. Logical and erudite, he could find no place for the relief of the imagination or of fancy in composing his discourses, could assume no fervour of enthusiasm in their delivery. Of this estimable divine the pleasant story is told of what his colleague ality remarked upon his pulpit ministrations. Dr. Macknight had been overtaken by a sharp shower in coming to church. In the vestry, and before the service began, the attendants were doing all in their power to make him comfortable by rubbing him with towels and other appliances. The good man was much discomposed, and was ever and anon impatiently exclaiming, "Oh, I wish that I was dry," and repeating often, "Do you think I am dry enough now?" Dr. Henry, his colleague, who was present, was a jocular man, of much quiet humour. He could not resist the opportunity of a little hit at his friend's style of preaching; so he

patted him on the shoulder, with the encouraging remark, "Bide a wee, Doctor, bide a wee, and ye'll be dry enough when ye get into the pulpit."—*Pulpit Talk*, by Dean Ramsay.

A SAFETY COFFIN.—A German gentleman living in the State of New Jersey may claim the credit of the most extraordinary invention ever brought before the notice of the public. The American papers give a long account of it, and it is necessary to say that the account appears to be well substantiated. The inventor seems to be well known, and his invention was tried in the presence of six hundred spectators. His name is Vester. Filled with the idea that many persons are buried alive, Mr. Vester has constructed what he calls a safety coffin. It is larger than an ordinary coffin, and under the head is "a receptacle for refreshments and restoratives." The top part of the lid is movable, and a box about two feet square is carried from this lid to about a foot above ground, where it would appear like a chimney. The top of the tube or pipe is covered with a lid opened by a spring inside, and just below it is a bell connected with a cord. If the cord is pulled the bell rings, and the spring throws back the cover of the chimney. Cords are nailed to the side of the box; and if the person in the coffin chooses, he can mount on a sort of ladder to the top and get out to the open air. "Or otherwise," says the description of this wonderful contrivance, "the individual can rest at ease, munch his lunch, drink the wine, and ring the bell for the sexton to come and assist him out." Mr. Vester tested his invention by permitting himself to be buried alive. A grave six feet deep, was dug, and the inventor got into the coffin. The band played a dirge, wreaths of flowers were laid upon the coffin, and in a quarter of an hour Mr. Vester was "effectually buried." He was to have remained in the grave two hours; but the crowd became impatient, and after a lapse of an hour and a quarter the signal for his reappearance was given by one of his assistants. "A minute after, Mr. Vester, unaided, stepped out of his living grave, with no more perceptible exhaustion than would have been caused by walking two or three blocks under the hot sun." The crowd at once rushed to embrace and congratulate him. Was there ever such a story told except in some wild legend?—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

GILFILLAN.—September 9, at Morefield House, Aberdeen, the wife of the Rev. T. Gilfillan, of a daughter.
DENNE.—September 10, at Manland Hall, the wife of William Denne, of a son.
NORRIS.—September 15, at 9, Buckingham Vale, Clifton, the wife of John F. Norris, barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

VAUGHAN-TREVANION.—September 4, at the Independent chapel, Ilminster, by the Rev. J. E. Sweeting, brother-in-law of the bride, the Rev. T. Vaughan, to Miss Trevanion, of Bridgwater.
PERRY-WHITEHEAD.—September 5, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. John Farrer, Henry, second son of Mr. William Perry, of Hackney, to Hannah, third daughter of the late Thomas Whitehead, of Salisbury-square, London.
CRAPPER-CRAPPER.—September 7, at Loxley Independent chapel, Bradford, Mr. Josel Crapper, of Stora, Bradford, to Miss Thirza Crapper, of the Hills, Bradford; also, at the same time and place, Mr. Hugh Crapper, of Bradford, to Miss Claudia Crapper, of the Hills, Bradford.
AUSTIN-ROBINSON.—September 7, at St. James's-street Congregational Church, Newport, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. George J. Proctor, the Rev. Frederick John Austin, pastor of the above church, to Sarah Rebecca, eldest daughter of Isaac William Robinson, Esq., of Liverpool.
BARRANS-GREENHOUGH.—September 8, at Hallfield Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Ohorn, the Rev. George Barrans, of Sheffield, late of Bradford, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. Benjamin Greenough, Bradford.
OSMOND-RILEY.—September 8, at the Congregational church, Lewisham High-road, by the Rev. G. Martin, Watson, son of the late J. E. G. Osmond, Esq., of Fenchurch-street, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of G. Riley, Esq., of the Borough, Southwark.
GENGOULT-HUMPHREY.—September 9, at Westow-hill Chapel, Upper Norwood, by the Rev. S. A. Tippet, Jean Ary Gengoult, of Boulevard St. Michel, Paris, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Humphrey, Carlton Villas, Upper Norwood, Surrey.
BRICE-DOWNING.—September 9, at the Gallowtree-gate Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. Allanson Pictou, M.A., Robert Brice, jun., of Northampton, to Louisa Downing, of the New Walk, Leicester.
ODDY-COOKE.—September 9, at the Wesleyan chapel, Heckmondwike, Mr. John George Oddy, Moorville, Birkenhead, to Zilla, daughter of Samuel Cooke, Esq., Healds Hall, Liversedge.
INESON-DAY.—September 9, at Salem Congregational Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. E. H. Davies, Mr. Charles Ineson, printer, Carlinghow, Batley, to Lucy Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. James Day, of Bristol.
BRENTNALL-SANDBACH.—September 10, at Oxford-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. T. B. Goodwin, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. J. C. Brentnall, to Mary Jane, daughter of Richard Sandbach, Esq., all of Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.
BRIGGS-BELL.—September 12, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. E. Campbell, Mr. Thomas Briggs, to Miss Ruth Bell, both of Horton.

DEATHS.

BROWNE.—September 5, at his residence, Belmont, Weston-super-Mare, in his seventy-ninth year, the Rev. George Browne, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
NORRINGTON.—September 6, at Chulmleigh, North Devon, after three days' illness, in the fifty-third year of her age, and in the triumphant faith of the Gospel, Grace, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Norrington.
PORTER.—September 6, suddenly, at her residence, Blyth-hill, Forest-hill, Sarah, wife of Mr. J. L. Porter, aged sixty-two.
MOLLETT.—September 8, at Newport, Isle of Wight, after a long illness, William Mollett, Esq., for twenty-five years manager of the National Provincial Bank, Newport, Isle of Wight, in the sixty-second year of his age.
WAITE.—September 8, of typhoid fever, John James, younger son of the Rev. J. J. Waite, of Hereford, and only brother of Dr. Waite, dentist, of 10, Oxford-street, Liverpool.
ANDREW.—September 14, at New Barnet, Hert, Mrs. Andrew, mother of Mr. John Andrew, of Leeds, Yorkshire district agent of the Liberation Society.

CROSSLEY.—September 14, at his residence, Broomfield, near Halifax, aged fifty-six, Joseph Crossley, Esq., J.P.
MULLENS.—September 15, at his residence, 81, Fentonville-road, in his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Richard Mullens, for many years a deacon of the Barbican Congregational church.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33 for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 9.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£34,617,350	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	19,617,350
	£34,617,350		£34,617,350

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (Inc. dead weight annuity)	£11,799,181
Reserve	3,813,330	Other Securities	14,314,856
Public Deposits	3,715,925	Notes	10,741,365
Other Deposits	19,423,966	Gold & Silver Coin	1,118,898
Seven Day and other Bills	559,469		
	£41,866,180		£41,866,180

Sept. 10, 1868.

GEORGE FORBES, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Safety combined with efficiency are the marked characteristics of Holloway's admirable remedies: which require for their use little learning: for their favourable results little faith and moderate perseverance. Glandular swellings in the throat, neuralgia, tic douloureux, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and other diseases affecting the glands, muscles, and nerves of sensation are permanently eradicated by this healing anti-febrile and soothing preparation. It is also a perfect remedy for all skin diseases, and every kind of superficial inflammation; which soon lose their angry and painful character under this invaluable Ointment. The Pills have never been administered either by hospital or private practitioner in dyspepsia or liver complaint, without producing the desired result.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.

Although the supply of English wheat to this morning's market was small, it met with a slow sale at about the rates of this day's market. Foreign was likewise a dull trade, at former currencies. Barley of all descriptions steady. Beans and peas unaltered. The easterly winds of the past few days have brought us in large arrivals of Russian oats, chiefly from Archangel. The trade for this article seems to have been influenced by the general dullness, and to effect sales to-day it was necessary to meet buyers by a reduction of fully 6d. per qr. from the terms of this day week, at which decline the sale was not brisk.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	For Qr.
Essex and Kent, red, old	— to —	43 to 45
Ditto new	53 56	46 48
White, old	—	43 45
" new	56 60	43 45
Foreign red	56 60	—
" white	60 63	—
BARLEY—		40 42
English malting	54 55	
Oatmeal	42 47	
Distilling	38 42	
Foreign	34 38	
MALT—		
Pale	—	32 36
Oatmeal	—	32 36
Brown	54 58	35 39
BEANS—		
Flour	41 46	
Harrow	45 48	47 54
Small	—	40 43
Egyptian	44 45	Norfolk & Suffolk 48 49

BREAD.—LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 13.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; household ditto, 7d. to 8d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 6,395 head. In the corresponding period in 1867 we received 12,144; in 1866, 16,833; in 1865, 25,089; and in 1864, 14,803 head. The market was fairly supplied to-day with foreign beasts and calves, the former below the average in condition. Compared with Monday last, the arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, were only moderate. Nearly all breeds came to hand in very middling condition. On the whole the beef trade ruled firm at an advance in the quotations of 3d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,900 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 900 various breeds; from Scotland, 40 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 70 oxen, &c. We had a tolerable show of sheep in the pens, not a heavy supply. On the whole, sales progressed steadily, and in some instances prices had an upward tendency. A few very superior Down and crosses produced 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. Prime small calves changed hands freely at fully last week's currency, but inferior calves were a slow sale at late rates. There was a slight improvement in the demand for pigs, and the quotations were well supported. The top figure was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 6	Prime Southdowns	5 2 to 5 4
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Lambs	0 0 0 0
Prime large oxen	4 2 5 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	5 4 5 6	Prime small	4 6 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 10	Large hogs	3 4 3 8
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Neat-m. porkers	3 10 4 4
Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 5 0		

Suckling calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 14.

These markets are fairly supplied with each kind of meat. On the whole, the trade is steady, at full prices. Last week's imports into London were confined to 12 packages from Hamburg.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior beef	3 0 to 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 4 4 0
Middling ditto	3 6 3 10	Middling ditto	4 2 4 4
Prime large do.	4 0 4 4	Prime ditto	4 6 4 8
Do. small do.	4 6 4 8	Veal	3 4 4 8
Large pork	3 2 3 8	Small pork	3 10 4 6

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 13.—The vegetable market indicates a vast improvement, both as regards quantity and quality, on that of former weeks. Out-door fruit has also been more plentiful. Potatoes are likewise sufficient for the demand. Cask water melons of excellent flavour realise from 12s. to 18s. per doz. Grapes of exquisite quality are arriving from Holland, and fetch from

about 9d. to 10d. per pound. Kent cobs and alberts are coming in in abundance, and, being good in quality, command from 65s. to 75s. per 100 lb. Potatoes are small in size, and the majority of them by no means good. Flowers chiefly consist of geraniums, balsams, pelargoniums, fuchsias, mignonettes, and roses.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Sept. 14.—During the early part of the past week our market continued heavy, with drooping prices; but we have since experienced an improved demand, resulting in heavy sales at full rates. The quality of the present growth is, on the whole, fair, but there appears to be a great deficiency of fine coloury samples, which are much sought after. A few bales of continental have been received here, of various quality, and fine bright samples are expected to be scarce. All the foreign markets are dull, with declining prices. New York advices to the 2nd inst. report a heavy market; the new crop already received is pronounced of fine quality. Mid and East Kent, 31. 10s., 31. 15s., to 71.; Weald of Kent, 31. 4s., to 51. Sussex, 21. 10s., 31. 10s., to 41. 8s.; Farnham, 41. 10s., 51. 15s. to 61. 10s.; Country, 41. 4s., 41. 15s., to 51. 5s.; Bavarians, 51. 5s., 51. 12s., to 61. 5s.; Belgians, 31. 5s., 31. 10s., to 31. 15s.; Yearlings, 31. 10s., 41., to 41. 10s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 7.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,810 firkins butter, and 2,417 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 24,333 casks, &c., butter, and 2,121 bales bacon. The heat of the weather early in the week a used the butter market to rule dull, and the prices of fine Irish declined 2s. per cwt. Foreign, with the exception of Normandy's, also declined 6s. to 8s., but at the close of the week, the market was firmer, and holders looking for an improvement. The bacon market unchanged, the supplies being still barely equal to the demand.

POTATOES.—**BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.**—Monday Sept. 14.—These markets are heavily supplied with potatoes. The trade is rather quiet at our quotations. The imports into London last week consisted of 308 sacks, 340 packages Antwerp, 190 bags 128 sacks Boulogne, 1,941 bags 345 tons 5,353 sacks Dunkirk, 60 sacks 675 bags Ostend, 50 tons Harfleur, 4 baskets Rotterdam, 335 sacks Dieppe, 491 sacks Brussels, 48 tons St. Brieux, and 60 tons Jersey. English Regents 110s. to 160s. per ton, Rocks 100s. to 140s. ditto, Shaws 70s. to 90s. ditto, Scotch Regents 100s. to 130s. ditto, Jersey 80s. to 100s. ditto, and French 80s. to 100s. ditto.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 14.—Not much passing in any description of Cloverseed; and prices were nominally the same as previously. Trifolium was not much wanted, and prices were irregular. Where any is disposed of, prices were lower. New white mustardseed sold at full rates for sowing; but the makers are careless buyers, having generally got into stock. Maize was without any quotable variation; imports small. Supplies of winter tares less, and prices about the same for small quantities.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 14.—The market for English wool has remained in the same quiet state which has characterized it for some time past. The demand has been very limited, and confined to choice qualities for immediate consumption. For export there is very little doing. Prices are altogether nominal, although holders do not appear anxious to realise at present rates.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 14.—Lined oil has been plentiful and rather easier to purchase. For Rape the market has improved. Olive has been dull. Palm and Coconut has been held with more firmness. Turpentine and Petroleum have ruled steadier.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 14.—We have very little change to notice in the value of Tallow. On the whole, however, the market is firm. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 45s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 44s. 9d. nett cash.

COAL, Monday, Sept. 14.—Market steady at last prices. Wallsend Huttons, 15s. 9d.; Haswell 18s. 9d.; Bradys Huttons, 17s. 9d.; Hutton Lyons, 16s.; Russell Huttons, 16s. 9d.; New Belmont, 16s. 6d.; Hartlepool, 17s. 9d.; South Hartlepool, 17s.; Kellon, 17s.; Hough Hall, 18s.; Wharfedale, 15s.; North Bryan, 15s.; Holywell Main, 15s. 6d.; Wylam, 15s. 6d.; Hartleys, 15s. 9d. Ships fresh arrived, 51; ships left from last day, 22—total, 73; ships at sea, 5.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

The AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held in LEEDS, on MONDAY EVENING, the 12th October next, and following days. Members and Delegates of the Union intending to be present and requiring accommodation are requested to inform the Secretaries of their intention, as soon as convenient, but certainly not later than the 1st day of October, when their applications will be forwarded to Leeds, and Tickets of Admission to the Assembly will be sent them.

The Leeds Local Committee wish to give notice that they will not provide either accommodation or Dinner Tickets for persons who are not Members of the Union, or who do not apply for them to this office by the 1st October.

GEORGE SMITH, } Secretaries.
ROBERT ASHTON, }

Congregational Rooms, 18, South-street, Finsbury,
Sept. 8, 1868.

REOPENING of PADDINGTON CHAPEL, MARYLEBONE-ROAD.

Pastor, the Rev. G. D. MACGREGOR—after complete renovation, Thursday, Sept. 24. The Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster, will preach in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the Rev. Alexander Raleigh, D.D., in the evening at 7. Sunday, Sept. 27th, the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., of Manchester, author of "Ecce Deus." Morning at 11, Evening at 6.45. Thursday, Oct. 1, the Rev. John Edmonds, D.D., of the Presbyterian Church, Highbury, will preach at 7 o'clock. Sunday, Oct. 4th, the Rev. Richard Roberts, of the Wesleyan Chapel, St. John's Wood, will preach Morning at 11, and the Rev. Timothy East in the evening, 6.45. Wednesday, Oct. 7th, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon will preach at 7. Collections in aid of the Chapel Improvement Fund.

MORNINGTON CHURCH, HAMPSTEAD ROAD.

will be REOPENED on Sunday next, September 20th. The Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH will preach. Service at Eleven.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, Earlswood, Redhill, Surrey.

The AUTUMNAL ELECTION of this Charity will occur on Thursday, the 29th October, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of choosing 35 applicants, viz., five for life, and 30 for the ordinary period of five years, from a list of 230 approved candidates, without prejudice to scrutiny. The poll will commence at Twelve, and close at Two o'clock precisely.

JAMES ABBISS, Esq., J.P., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Board are thankful to say that the continued benevolent support of the Subscribers enables them to admit at this Election the same number as at the last, viz., five for life, and thirty for five years.

Annual Subscriptions, 10s. 6d., or £1 1s.; Life ditto £5 5s., or £10 10s.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

N.B.—The Subscribers are informed that the Board discontinue the practice of friends of candidates applying for postage-stamps to assist them in their canvass, and they recommend the Subscribers not to reply to such applications. Office, 29, Foulry, E.C., Sept., 1868.

RELIGIOUS LAY AGENCY.

This is a subject which has not hitherto received by Congregationalists that specific attention which its importance demands, and yet its power and usefulness, as illustrated in the successful operations of other Christian Churches, are undeniable and ought to be emulated.

Deeply impressed with the imperative duty of laying aside such supineness, and attempt something to meet the acknowledged lack of additional agency, a project is contemplated for aiding lay preachers, and also training home and foreign missionaries, and combining the whole, so far as practicable, with a domiciliary, in furtherance of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; the whole scheme intended to operate as an adjunct to existing Congregational institutions.

There is landed property of ample capacity ready to be appropriated to the several purposes named, and a rural pastorate, now vacant, wherein immediate training operations could be commenced without waiting for the result of any appeal to the public for present support.

Communications respectfully solicited from competent persons prepared to engage in the work indicated. Any fraternal counsel will be appreciated from all well wishers to Christ's cause.

Address, "Finem Respicio," care of Messrs. Fowler and Pett, Stock and Share Brokers, 3, Copthall Chambers, Angel-court, London, E.C.

TO BE LET, for a Few Months, a UNIQUE RESIDENCE.

elegantly furnished, most delightfully situated on an eminence in the best part of this beautiful neighbourhood, possessing a circuitous range of lovely home views, extensive Pleasure Grounds (upwards of four acres), gently sloping from the house, filled with choice flowers, shrubs, and fruit-trees, within three minutes' walk of the Sydenham Railway Station. The house contains Drawing-room, with dome ceiling, nine windows opening to the lawn, Dining-room, Breakfast-room, Five Bedrooms, Kitchen, &c. Gas laid on through the house, also gas cooking apparatus. Terms moderate. Apply by letter to M. B., Peak Hill Retreat, Sydenham.

ANCOATS CHAPEL.—TO BE LET, by

tender, for a term of years, the ANCOATS CHAPEL, situate at the corner of Palmerston and Great Ancoats-street, Manchester. Sealed tenders, stating rent and term, to be sent to the Secretary of the Midland Railway, Derby, not later than 6th of October next.

(By order)

Derby, Sept. 10, 1868.

NONCONFORMIST.—WANTED, the Nos. for January 6th and June 12th, 1867. Stamps for these will be sent if returned to this office.

WANTED, in a Farm House, a NURSERY

GOVERNESS experienced in the Management of Children. A Member of a Dissenting Church preferred. References required. Apply, by letter, stating age, salary, &c., to W. H. Boyce, Chilver House, Ashwick, near King's Lynn.

LAW.—WANTED, an Appointment as

MANAGING CLERK in the Country. The Advertiser desires to be connected with a Liberal in politics. First-class references. Address, "Noncon," 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

MORELL THEOBALD, PUBLIC

ACCOUNTANT and Insurance Broker, effects Insurance (Fire, Life, or Marine) at lowest rates, and secures the most advantageous terms for Ministers and others, where special facilities are obtainable.

LOANS negotiated. ACCOUNTS adjusted, and the rights of Creditors or Shareholders protected.

M. T.'s pamphlet on Life Insurance sent free on application. County Chambers, 14, Cornhill, and 78, Lombard-street, E.C.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1868-69 will be OPENED on FRIDAY, Sept. 25, with an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by the Rev. Dr. HALLEY, at Seven o'clock p.m.

The Classes of the Faculty of Arts are open to Lay Students above the age of Fifteen years, on payment of very moderate fees.

The Syllabus of Lectures, and all other necessary information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the College, Finchley New-road, Hampstead, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

EAST OF ENGLAND NONCONFORMIST SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Master—Rev. R. ALLIOTT, B.A.

The distinctive object of this School is to provide a liberal, and at the same time, Religious Education.

The general course includes the Classics, Mathematics, the ordinary studies of an English Education, and French and German.

The school year is divided into three terms, commencing in January, May, and September.

Bishop's Stortford lies half-way (about 30 miles), between London and Cambridge on the Great Eastern Railway. The situation of the School is healthy; there is a large playground, and the domestic arrangements are very complete.

Terms:—35 to 45 guineas per annum, according to age.

There are Three Scholarships.

All applications should be addressed to the Head Master.

HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, Thame, near

Oxford, has been conducted by Mr. MARSH for upwards of 25 years. It is a practical commercial school, giving more than ordinary attention to subjects required in business.

In 1851 the pupils prepared for the Queen's Penmanship, Joseph Gillott, Esq., of Birmingham, the only specimens of penmanship which were received in the world's Exhibition. During the Exhibition of 1862 the pupils showed the best specimens of bookkeeping, commercial correspondence, and drawing, in the Crystal Palace. This School has been enlarged four times during the above period, and new premises are now being built, consisting of large school room, six class-rooms, bath-room, dining-hall, and dormitories. Mr. Marsh is assisted by six resident masters and two lady assistants. Prospectuses, with full particulars, on application.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRAINTREE, ESSEX.

Conducted by Rev. W. MILNER, M.A. (late Inspector of Schools).

A Prospectus, with Terms and References to Congregational Ministers and the Parents of Pupils, will be forwarded on application.

STONEGATE SCHOOL, near

LEICESTER.—Mr. FRANKLIN receives Pupils at his long-established School. His boys have the advantage of homelike arrangements and care. The teaching is quite of the first class. Several Pupils each year pass the University local examinations. Reference may be made to the Hon. Justice Mellor, and to numbers of other gentlemen whose sons have been educated by Mr. Franklin. Terms Fifty and Sixty Guineas, according to age on entering.

EDUCATION and BOARD in EDINBURGH.

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